JEWS IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA

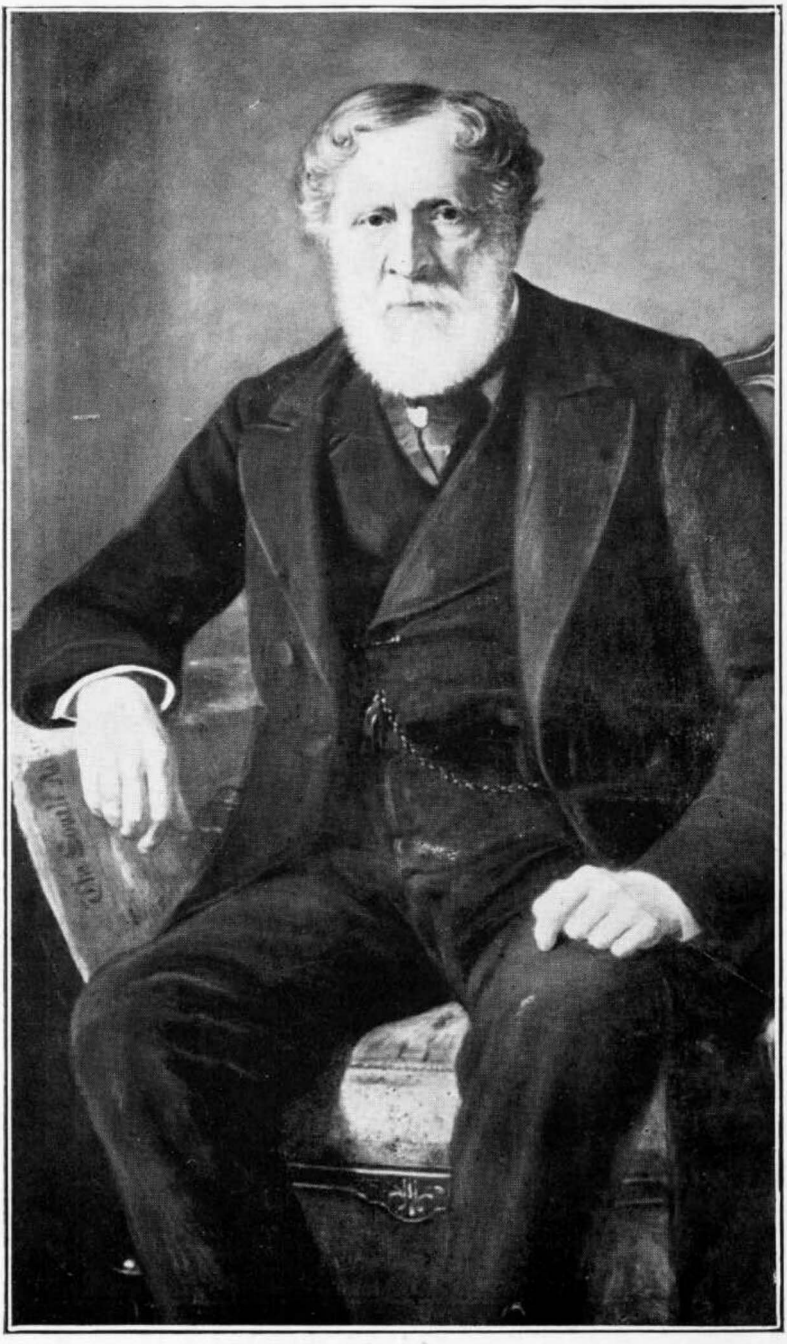
1836-1936

AN HISTORICAL OUTLINE

By

Hirsch Munz

W.E.A. TUTOR
UNIVERSITY OF ADELAIDE



JACOB MONTEFIORE, Esq.

Reproduced from photo by courtesy Art Gallery.

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Preface by

DR. LEON OPIT

PRESIDENT OF THE ADELAIDE HEBREW CONGREGATION

Foreword by

G. H. PITT, B.A.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT ARCHIVIST

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:: PREFACE ::

The contents of this book will, I hope, help the community to understand itself and learn of the glorious triumphs of its forbears during their struggles as pioneers in this State whose centenary we are so proud and fortunate to be celebrating this year.

Our assiduous author has accomplished a feat of which he should be justly proud, and has rummaged all through my congregational minutes, documents and such other matter relavent to his research.

He has shown untiring efforts to unfold the truth in a purely historical fashion illustrating the glorious march of events from the appointment of one of our kinsfolk, J. B. Montefiore, by King William IV. in 1834, as one of the original eleven Commissioners, down to the present day.

One notes too that Mr. Munz has devoted most time to the earlier associations of our people than those of our own day; and this is not because he is a "laudator temporis acti," but having the chronicler's mind he is able to project himself in true perspective, back to those grand old days when the foundations were laid, whereupon we might build, by those whose memory is now sacred to us.

The appendix of Vital Statistics is interesting as well as alarming, but happily does not indicate the true position of Australian Jewry whose numbers, on the contrary, have increased.

For the executive and members of the Adelaide Hebrew Congragation I am truly grateful to the author for this survey which is an up-to-date and faithful reflection of the past.

LEON OPIT,

President Adelaide Hebrew Congregation.

10/2/36.

:: FOREWORD ::

The approach of South Australia's Centenary has given a sharp stimulus to historical investigations of every kind, for the occasion affords a convenient vantage point from which to survey the changes produced by a hundred years, to tell the life story of individuals, and to trace the growth or decline of institutions and organizations.

Mindful of their four thousand years of history and the brilliant contribution by members of their race to the intellectual progress of the world, it is natural that the Jewish community should at this time desire to place on record its contribution to the development of the State.

Unlike the Lutherans who arrived on our shores in the early days, the Jews did not come out to South Australia in bodies as the result of an organised emigration, nor have they ever attempted to become a political force. They have combined only for devotional and philanthropic purposes, and it is mainly as individuals that they have left their mark.

Material for a history of the Jews in South Australia exists in a variety of scattered sources—in old minute books, in bundles of correspondence, in newspaper files, and in that useful, but dangerously unreliable, source—old men's memories. The collection, arrangement and sifting of the mass of facts gleaned in this way is a formidable undertaking, calling for patience in the search for data, care in their acceptance when found, and judgment in giving to each point its due weight. The Jewish community is to be congratulated upon finding in Mr. Munz, a student possessing these qualities, as well as the courage and enthusiasm necessary for undertaking at short notice a task, the extent and difficulty of which he could at the time have no means of gauging.

Though never numerically strong as an element in our population, it is fitting that a community from which has sprung citizens of such worth as Emanuel Solomon, Philip Levi, Abraham Abrahams, and Benjamin da Costa, should find a place in our histories, and it is to be hoped that Mr. Munz's work will be regarded as an introductory outline, to be followed later by researches by other students.

GEORGE H. PITT, B.A.,

Archives Department,

January 28, 1936.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

My thanks are due to all those who assisted me in the compilation of this Historical Outline. I am particularly indebted to Mr. G. H. Pitt for many valuable suggestions.

H.M.

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THE MONTEFIORES.

The very foundation of South Australia is insolubly linked up with the name of a prominent Jew, Jacob Montefiore.

Jacob Montefiore, a member of an Italian-Jewish family which domiciled in England at the beginning of the 18th century, was one of the 11 commissioners appointed by King William IV. for the colonisation of South Australia. The Montefiores played a prominent part in the history of British Colonisation. The dictum "Trade follows the flag" was more than a mere phrase in the case of the Montefiores. We find many of this enterprising family scattered at the end of the 18th century and at the beginning of the last all over the new possessions of the British Empire where they contributed greatly towards the development of trade and commerce. None, however, of this pioneering family was as prominent as Sir Moses Montefiore. Sir Moses was closely identified at the beginning of the last century with the banking interest and the financial spheres of Great Britain. He was among the founders of the Imperial Continental Gas Association which extended gas lighting through the principal European cities, he was a Director of the South Eastern Railways, and he was one of the original directors of the Provincial Bank of Ireland, which gained for him the honorary freedom of Londonderry. As a successful banker, Sir Moses, financed on numerous occasions important Government schemes, notably the loan of 15,000,000 pounds during the reign of William IV. for the compensation for the owners of slaves. From his diaries one gathers that he was largely responsible for the appointment of Jacob Montefiore, his cousin, as a Commissioner for the colonisation of South Australia. On 7th May, 1835, he writes, "I called at Downing Street on the Right Hon. Spring-Rice, Chancellor of the Exchequer. I was immediately admitted and received by him in a most friendly manner. I thanked him for having, at my request, appointed Jacob Montefiore one of Her Majesty's Commissioners for the Colonisation of South Australia. The Chancellor spoke of the many new schemes now afloat of Companies of small capital, and said he would always be glad to see me." (Diaries of Sir Moses and Lady Montefiore edited by Dr. L. Loewe, Vol. 1 p. 94).

Jacob Montefiore, who was born in Jamaica in 1801, was connected prior to his appointment as Commissioner with the Colonial Produce Trade. Although a Commissioner he did not make his home in South Australia. He visited Australia in 1843, and in 1852, when he came to Victoria as an agent for Messrs. Rothschild. During his stay in Australia he visited this State, and was accorded

a great civic welcome. Jacob Montefiore watched the development of South Australia during his long life with great interest.

We know from the Hon. B. T. Finniss's letters to Montefiore that he was keenly interested in the early stages of the Colony. The first letter dated in Adelaide, 17/5/1837, begins as follows:—

"Before I left England you did me the honour to request from me a full statement of all our proceedings in the new Colony. I now undertake to do so in full reliance upon the high-minded feelings of one of the Commissioners for South Australia."

"The Southern Australian" for Friday, June 2nd, 1843, gives the following vivid description of the great civic welcome accorded to Mr. Jacob Montefiore on the occasion of his visit to this State.

(We must point out, however, that the paper is mistaken as to the name of Mr. Montefiore. The guest of honour at this distinguished gathering was not Joseph Barrow as is reported, but his elder brother Jacob, the Colonisation Commissioner for South Australia.)

"Yesterday a dinner was given to this gentleman at the Shakespeare Tavern as a testimony of gratitude and respect for his eminent services to the Colony since its first institution. J. H. Fisher, Esq. (later Sir James) in the Chair. Mr. Fisher was supported on his right by His Excellency the Governor, Major O'Halloran, R. F. Newland, Esq., Manager of the Bank of Australia, and W. Giles, Esq., Manager of the South Australian Company. On his left were J. Montefiore, Esq., Edward Stephens, Esq., Manager of the Bank of South Australia, A. M. Mundy, Esq., Private Secretary, and the Hon. W. Smillie, Advocate General. John Morphett, Esq., acted as croupier, supported by John Brown and G. S. Kingston, Esqrs. About seventy gentlemen were present.

"The dinner was got up in the most excellent style by Mr. Solomon, who spared neither trouble nor expense."

The Chairman, who introduced the visitor assured the audience that "he felt highly complimented in being the mouthpiece by which the toast he had to propose was to be conveyed, and he only wished he had been more capable to explain the merits of the gentleman who was the object of it." He went on to say "that the assistance which had been kindly rendered by Mr. Montefiore from the very first was well known to many present. They all knew that Mr. Montefiore was a member of the South Australian Commission and that, both as a member of that body and before the passing of the Act, he had been most indefatigable in his efforts for the advancement of the interests of this colony. Without the unceasing exertions of that body, and of Mr. Montefiore in particular, they would not now be in that place, and he would not have the honour of addressing them. If the presence of Mr. Montefiore did not restrain him, he would have expatiated much more on the unceasing services of that gentleman, and how much the colony

deserved at his hands, but he was aware that those services were known and appreciated by most of them."

Mr. Jacob Montefiore responding to the toast said that "he was greatly delighted that he had been able to visit this colony in which he had always felt an interest. He could not bear evidence to its high possibilities and all its varied resources, and he could contradict the innumerable falsehoods and the false impressions that were rife at home." "You have," said Mr. Montefiore, "great natural advantages; you have a splendid climate, a fine soil, and numerous mines of copper, lead and other metals, which I sincerely wish will prove mines of wealth to you all. You have a persevering and industrious body of colonists, an excellent Governor, a wise Judge. If you have not the reality of wealth, you have now the prospect of it. You have had a severe lesson—you must then learn from experience. Your motto must now be 'slow and sure.' I have always been a keen advocate of the colony, and from what I have done you may know what I shall do. It is my sincere desire and purpose to advance the interest of the colony, and the colonists may depend upon my aid in anything which I can do to assist them."

The Governor who addressed this meeting said in his remarks: "It must be particularly gratifying to Mr. Montefiore to find that his labours had not been in vain, to observe the strides which the colony was making in agriculture, and in various other branches of industry."

Many other speakers addressed the meeting, referring to the great services rendered by Mr. Montefiore to the State from its very foundation. We know from the same account that "the meeting broke up highly pleased with the entertainment and with the happy and harmonious manner in which it was conducted."

This great interest in the progress of South Australia which Jacob Montefiore displayed from the very beginning did not abate till his death which occurred in England in 1895.

"The Observer," of January 1st, 1887, pays a most glowing tribute to Jacob Montefiore as one of the original founders of this State, in connexion with the Jubilee Celebration of South Australia, it reads as follows:—

"It may not be generally known that Mr. Jacob Montefiore, who was one of the 11 commissioners appointed in 1834 by King William 4th for the colonisation of South Australia or for the establishment and regulation of the colony by the Mother country, is living. Mr. Montefiore is the only surviving member of that Board of which Col. Torrens was Chairman and Sir Rowland Hill was first secretary. Mr. Montefiore, who is now in his 88th year, and resides in Hyde Park, London, enjoys good health, inheriting the Montefiore characteristics of longevity and vitality, and still takes deep interest, as he always has done, in the welfare of this Colony. He was the eldest of three brothers and he was born in Jamaica,

where his father was for several years a merchant and sugar planter. When quite a youth he was taken to England where he completed his education and entered into business with his brothers. He is a J.P., a member of the Committee of the Royal Colonial Institute, and a Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society. For a number of years he was a partner of Montefiore Brothers, London, who opened a large business in New South Wales and possessed an excellent run of well-bred sheep in 1838. The house was one of the leading firms in Sydney and in it Mr. Dalgety (Dalgety, Blackwood & Co.), the wealthy wool merchant of Melbourne, began his career. In 1844 Mr. Montefiore visited Sydney, and in 1852 he came to Victoria with his family as agent for Messrs. Rothschild. In Victoria he went into business and subsequently returned to England."

Montefiore Hill overlooking the city from North Adelaide perpetuates the memory of one of the founders of this State. Mr. Jacob Montefiore presented to the Adelaide Art Gallery a portrait of himslf painted by B. Marks. The picture which hangs there depicts Mr. Jacob Montefiore in the most life-like and characteristic manner.

Joseph Barrow Montefiore, a younger brother of Jacob, having been born in 1803, unlike his brother, spent many years in this State. We find him as early as 1837 acting as agent for this State in New South Wales. The following letter, addressed by J. B. Montefiore & Co. to the Colonial Secretary, is proof of his early association with this State:—

Copy.

(Duplicate)

SYDNEY, 15th July, 1837.

"Sir,

"We have the Honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 3rd ultimo acquainting us of His Excellency Governor Hindmarsh having been pleased to appoint us Agents in this Colony for the Government of the Province of South Australia.

"We feel much indebted to His Excellency for the selection of our Firm in this appointment, and trust the high and important confidence reposed in us will be attended with advantage to His Government as well as benefit to ourselves.

"We have also to acknowledge receipt of your communication of same date requesting sundry articles to be procured and shipped by the first opportunity, which shall receive our best attention and your instructions strictly abided by.

"We are fearful some delay may take place in the shipment of the goods, owing to the difficulty of finding a conveyance as the owners of the two last vessels of your Province positively refused taking goods from anyone, and in fact would not acknowledge their intention of sending the vessels there.

"We are, however, daily looking for the arrival of a small vessel, the "Abercrombye," belonging to ourselves, and we will endeavour to arrange for her proceeding to your Port when we hope to make some permanent arrangement for the future.

"We have the honor to be

"Sir,

"Your most Obt. servants,

"P. P. J. Barrow Montefiore & Co.,

"Thos. Breillat."

"R. Gouger, Esq.,

"Col. Secretary,

"South Australia.

SYDNEY, 10th October, 1837.

"Sir,

"We beg to acquaint you that the co-partnership between Joseph Barrow Montefiore and David Riliero Furtado having expired, the business will in future be conducted in Sydney under the Firm of Montefiore Breillat & Co., and in Hobart Town under the Firm of Montefiore Furtado & Co., which Firms are empowered to receive and settle all claims due to or by us.

"We have the honor to be

"Sir,

"Your most Obt. servants,

"J. Barrow Montefiore & Co.,

(by their Attorney)

"Thos. Breillat."

J. B. Montefiore was one of the founders of the Bank of Australasia, and was closely connected with the pastoral industry of N.S.W. and this State. He resided in Adelaide during the forties and fifties of last century. It is interesting to note that the second marriage to be solemnised in Adelaide according to the Jewish rites was that of Esther Hannah Barrow Montefiore and Eliezer Montefiore Levi. The marriage took place on 3rd May, 1848, in the private residence of J. B. Montefiore, St. John's Street, Adelaide. The officiating minister, according to the register book in the Adelaide Jewish community, was Burnett Nathan, in the presence of Solomon Mocatta, Louis Joseph, George Mocatta, and Edmund Levi. From the Montefiore letters, which are preserved in the City Archives, one gains an insight into the formation of the early Jewish congregation.

The Montefiores, Joseph Barrow and Eliezer Levi were instrumental in the forming of the Jewish community. When the Governor, F. H. Robe, proclaimed on April 22nd, 1847, "the sum of two thousand two hundred and twenty-one pounds was voted in aid of the purposes of the Christian Religion and Education,"

the following very important correspondence took place. On August 18th, 1847, this letter was addressed to E. L. Montefiore :—

"Sir,

"In reply to your letter of 13th instant, in which you make application on behalf of the Jewish community in this Province, for the proportion to which they are entitled of the Government grant in aid of religion and education, I have the honour to observe, they have not yet complied with the requirements of the Lieutenant Governor's proclamation of the 22nd April last, as to the manner in which Trustees are to be appointed in the absence of other office bearers.

"As soon as you have conformed to the terms of that Proclamation the Lieutenant Governor will issue the necessary warrant for the payment of the amount due to the community of which you are a member, as their proportion of the Government grant above referred to.

"I have etc.,

(Signed) "A. M. Mundy."

The following is Eliezer Montefiore's answer to this letter:—

"ADELAIDE, 19th August, 1847.

"To the Hon. the Colonial Secretary,

"Sir,

"In reply to your communication of the 18th inst., stating that I have not yet complied with the requirements of the Lieutenant Governor's Proclamation of the 22nd April last, I shall be glad if you will inform me in what manner those terms are to be carried out in the case of the community of which I am member differing as it does from that of any other denomination, there being at present no place of worship and consequently no minister or congregation.

"I have the honour to be,

"Sir,

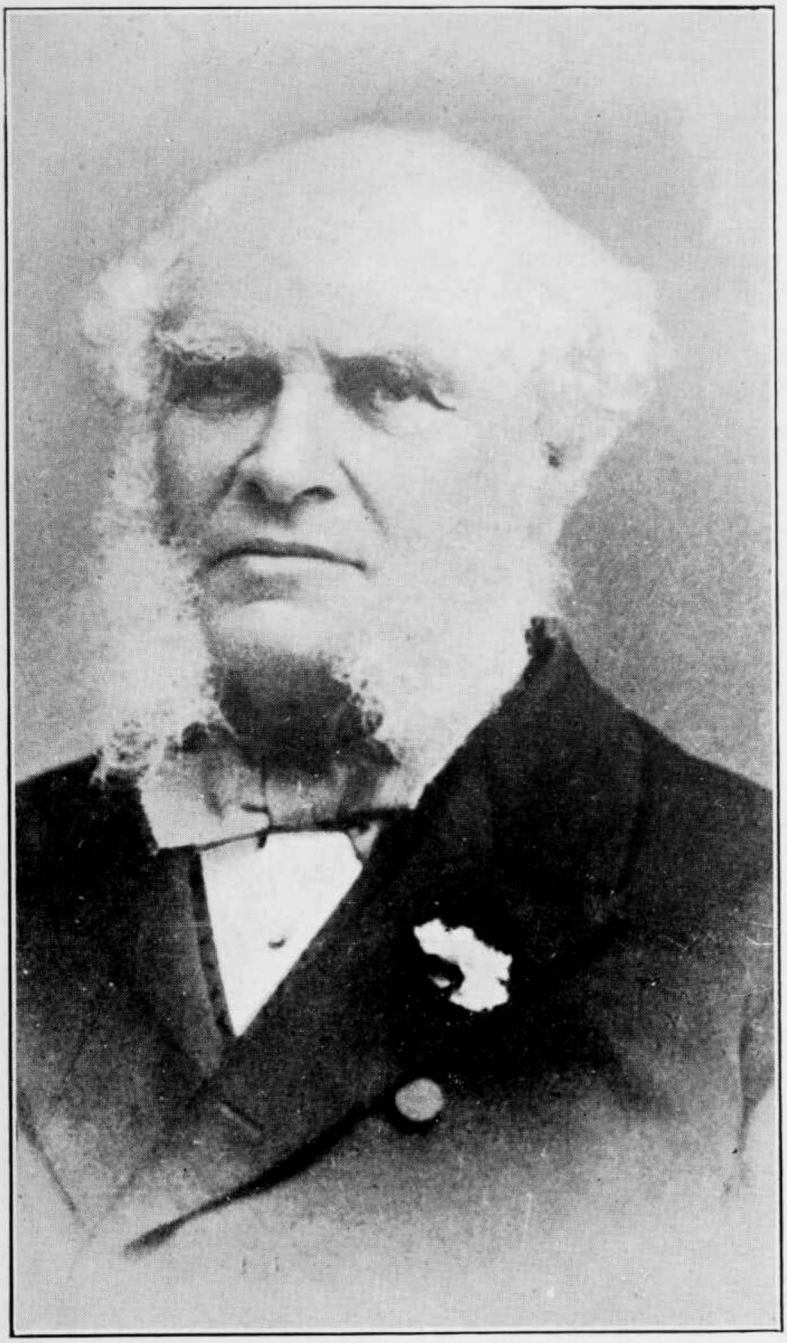
"Your obt. servt.,

(Sgd.) "E. L. Montefiore."

I shall deal subsequently with the matter respecting Government Aid for Religious Purposes to the Jewish Persuasion.

The premises of the importing firm of J. B. Montefiore were where the Imperial Hotel now stands. J. B. Montefiore was one of the most prominent business men in this city, where he was engaged in commerce and shipping. Mr. Montefiore was one of the original trustees of the State Savings Bank when it was established in 1848.

(There is unfortunately a lot of confusion as to the Montefiores. The Trustee of the State Savings Bank was not J. Montefiore as we find it in numerous references, but J. B. Montefiore. The list



JOSEPH BARROW MONTEFIORE, Esq.

Reproduced from photo by courtesy State Savings Bank.

of the first trustees to the State Savings Bank gazetted in the S.A. Government Gazette for January 6th, 1848, gives the name J. B. Montefiore.)

He was a member of the Stock Exchange and also a member of the committee of the Chamber of Commerce in 1851-52. He is to be remembered as one of the earliest pioneers in the mining industry of this State. He was closely identified with the mining interest of S.A. and served on the Board of many companies in the capacity of trustee and director. He was a trustee of the Royal S.A. Mining Company, which was established in December, 1846, with a capital of £100,000.

The Montefiores never settled permanently in this State. Because of the fact that their main interests were in England and New South Wales, their stay in South Australia was of an ephemeral nature only, and this explains why they did not take such a prominent part in the social life here. Eliezer Montefiore Levi, however, was a member of the first Circulating Library, in the year 1844, and J. B. Montefiore was a Justice of the Peace and on the boards of numerous charitable institutions.

Sir Moses Montefiore, who had never been to Australia, was well informed about this country by Governor Gawler, who was his intimate friend for many years. We know that Governor Gawler travelled with Sir Moses and Lady Montefiore to Palestine in the year 1849. From a life sketch, "George Gawler," compiled under the direction of his daughter, we know that "early in 1849 George Gawler accepted an invitation from Sir Moses Montefiore to accompany him together with Dr. Adler and other friends on a tour to the Holy Land. They were, however, delayed three weeks by the illness of Lady Montefiore. George Gawler personally was not disappointed at the delay, as he was hard at work studying Hebrew and Arabic preparatory to the tour, and that time would make a vast difference in his progress."

They started on 15th May, 1849, and the party arrived home on 13th September the same year.

The last link with the Montefiores in this State was severed by the death of Mr. Moses H. Montefiore, who died on March 11th, 1920, at his residence, Union Street, Kensington. He had resided in Adelaide since 1876, and was not engaged in any public activity. He was a nephew of Mr. J. B. Montefiore and Jacob Montefiore. Mr. Montefiore was an invalid for many years and he died in his 89th year. Mr. M. H. Montefiore was buried in the Jewish cemetery at West Terrace.

EARLY JEWISH SETTLERS AND THE ORIGIN OF THE COMMUNITY.

It is difficult to ascertain who the first Jewish settler in this State was. As early as September 11, 1836, there is a certain John Levey who arrived from London on board the "Cygnet." There is no evidence, however, from the earliest register books of the Adelaide Jewish congregation of his connexion with the Jewish fellow citizens in subsequent years.

The first Jewish settler to come out to the colony was Philip Lee. Mr. and Mrs. Lee left London on June 30th, 1836. After five months on the sea they landed at Glenelg in the ship "Tam O'Shanter" (Captain Freeman), on the 20th November, 1836. The ship "Buffalo,' with Governor Hindmarsh, arrived six weeks after. Mr. P. Lee is mentioned on the list of landowners for the year 1840. His land was located on Section 79 south of Adelaide. Mr. Lee was among the founders of the Adelaide Hebrew congregation in September, 1848. He did not, however, take part in public life. He died at Glenelg on January 21st, 1861. A daughter of Mr. Lee was married to Col. Solomon, the son of the Hon. J. M. Solomon, the first President of the Hebrew congregation.

A certain James Solomon of West Maitland, New South Wales, is mentioned amongst the grantees of Adelaide Town acres; Acre No. 899, 1837, the land granted, was north side of Buxton Street. It is possible, however, that James Solomon never resided in this State. Early Jewish settlers to come out from London, who were later connected with Jewish life and affairs, were J. M. Phillippson and P. Levi on board the "Eden." They arrived in Adelaide on June 24th, 1838. Phillipson and Levi were both destined to play, in later years, a very important part in the pastoral life of this State. We shall return to them when dealing with the Jewish pastoral pioneers in South Australia.

The first Jewish settlers in this State who made their presence felt in Jewish life and formed the very nucleus of the Jewish community were the Solomons. Mr. Emanuel Solomon came from Sydney, in 1838; and his nephew, Judah Moss, arrived in the colony in 1840. It was in Mr. Solomon's Temple Tavern that the first meeting was held on Sunday, September 10th, 1848, "for the purpose of forming members of the Jewish persuasion into a body." Till that time no organized body of Jewish people existed in this State. Prior to the time when the Jewish congregation was formed the adult members of the Jewish persuasion used to hold occasional services on holidays in hired rooms. Mr. John Stephens informs us, in

"The Royal Almanac for 1846," "that the descendants of Abraham have as yet no synagogue in the town, but a congregation is in the habit of assembling for worship according to the Jewish rites in the house of Mr. Burnett Nathan in Currie Street."

From the register book of the Adelaide Jewish community we know that as early as May, 1846, the first marriage was solemnised according to the Jewish rites between Charles Jacobs and Elizabeth Joshua, in the private residence of Mr. Michael Joshua, Hindley Street. We should like to add that this first married Jewish couple were the parents of that well-known citizen of Adelaide and old identity, Mr. S. J. Jacobs. The second marriage, that of Hannah B. Montefiore and E. Montefiore Levi was mentioned earlier. Mr. Barnett Nathan acted as minister on these occasions. Reference was made to the first meeting at Mr. Solomon's Temple Tavern, which marks the birth of the Adelaide Jewish community. We consider this first meeting to be of great historical importance. We reproduce, therefore, the minutes of this meeting as recorded in the first Minute book of the Adelaide Hebrew congregation:—

"At a meeting held at the Temple Tavern on Sunday, September 10th, 1848, for the purpose of forming members of the Jewish persuasion into a body for making arrangements for the forthcoming holidays and such other business as may occur, Mr. Louis Joseph was unanimously elected to fill the Chair. Moved by Morris Marks and seconded by Judah Solomon that Mr. Louis Joseph's rooms be accepted to perform divine service in for the forthcoming holidays. Carried unanimously. Moved by Mr. Judah Solomon, seconded by Mr. Morris Marks, that a committee be formed for the purpose of obtaining weekly subscriptions in order to raise a fund for the erection of a permanent place of worship. Carried unanimously.

"Moved by Mr. Emanuel Solomon, and seconded by Mr. John Lazar, that a deputation wait upon Mr. J. B. Montefiore for the purpose of requesting him to act as president—lost by a majority of 14 to 9. Moved by Mr. Morris Marks seconded by Mr. John Barnett, that Mr. Louis Joseph act as president for the first 12 months. Moved by Mr. Joseph Abrahams, seconded by Mr. John Lazar, that Mr. Judah Solomon act as president for the first 12 months. Moved by Mr. Owen, seconded by Mr. Frederick Collins, that Mr. Barnett Nathan act as president for the first 12 months. Moved by Mr. Judah Solomon, seconded by Mr. Morris Marks, that Mr. Henry Keesing, Jnr., and Mr. Samuel Lawrence act as scrutineers. Carried unanimously.

"The election having gone to Ballot for president, the votes were as follows:—

Mr. J. Solomon 12
Mr. Burnett Nathan 6
Mr. Louis Joseph 3

Mr. Judah Solomons was declared duly elected president for the first 12 months.

"Moved by Mr. Ralph Raphael, seconded by Mr. Henry Keesing, Jnr., that Mr. Louis Joseph act as treasurer for the first year. Proposed by Mr. Emanuel Solomon, seconded by Mr. Frederick Collins ,that Mr. Burnett Nathan act as treasurer for the first year. The election having gone to ballot for treasurer the votes were as follows:—

Mr. B. Nathan	13
Mr. L. Joseph	9

Mr. B. Nathan was duly elected treasurer for the first 12 months. It was unanimously agreed that five gentlemen be elected to act as a committee from the number now assembled; it having gone to ballot, the following gentlemen were duly declared to act for the first 12 months:—

Mr. L. Joseph	18
Mr. J. Lazar	17
Mr. N. Joshua	15
Mr. M. Marks	12
Mr. V. Solomon	8

Mr. Morris Marks volunteered to act as honorary secretary for the first 12 months, which was unanimously accepted. Moved by Mr. John Lazar, seconded by Mr. Isaac Solomons, that Mr. Louis Joseph vacates the chair, and that a vote of thanks be returned to him. Confirmed September 24th, 1848. J. M. Solomon, President."

The abovementioned matter respecting Government Aid for Religious Purposes to the Jewish Persuasion was before the Legislative Council on Tuesday, 3rd August, 1847. In the South Australian Government Gazette, No. 32, August 12th, 1847, we read: "Major O'Halloran made his Motion, pursuant to notice, respecting Government Aid for Religious Purposes to the Jewish Persuasion. His Excellency stated that he was unwilling to introduce any Bill for that object until he had received an expression from the Members of the Jewish Persuasion of their desire for such a measure."

That the members of the Jewish Persuasion expressed their desire for such a measure is seen from the next issue of the S.A. Gazette for August, 19th, 1847, when "Major O'Halloran presented a Petition from the members of the Jewish Persuasion praying to be placed on the same footing with their Christian Brethren in the matter of State support to Religion, which was read and received."

We should like to add at this stage that the estimates of the Treasury for 1847 contain an item for £5/16/-, a grant for the Jewish Community. This money, however, was not actually granted, as is seen from the statement of Receipts and Expenditure of the same year. I could not ascertain why the money was not granted; perhaps the members of the Jewish persuasion, as there was no community then, did not avail themselves of such a grant. There is no reference to any grants in subsequent years. From the minutes of the Adelaide Hebrew Congregation meeting held on Sunday, 1st October, 1848, one learns that no application for a

grant was made in connexion with the building of the synagogue. "It was moved" at that meeting, "by Mr. Louis Joseph, and seconded by Mr. M. Joshua Senior, that a subscription list be opened by the gentlemen of the Jewish persuasion for the purpose of raising sufficient funds for the erection of a synagogue. Carried unanimously. Moved by Mr. B. Nathan, seconded by Mr. Joshua, that the subscription be raised for the furtherance of the object stated in the former resolution, be upon the voluntary principle only, and that no assistance be applied for from H.M. Colonial Government towards the furtherance of this object."

We shall give below a summary of the early meetings which are the initial stages in the history of the Jewish community.

At a committee meeting held at Mr. Solomon's Temple tavern, on September 18th, 1848, it was "moved by Mr. John Lazar, seconded by Mr. M. Joshua, Snr., that the committee be empowered to hire a room for holding divine service for the approaching holidays. Mr. M. Joshua undertook to obtain the room." At the same meeting it was "moved by Mr. John Lazar, seconded by Mr. Joshua, Snr., that the following gentlemen read Prayers for the ensuing holidays, say "Yom Kippur" or Day of Atonement:—

Mr. R. Raphael—Shachrit (morning prayer).
Mr. N. Hart—Moosaf (midday prayer).
Mr. Louis Joseph—Neilah (evening prayer).

"Moved by Mr. Louis Joseph, seconded by Mr. Joshua, that Mr. Lazar reads the "Conidere" (Kol-Nindrey)."

The first steps towards the erection of a synagogue were taken at a general meeting held on Sunday, 24th September, 1848, when "Mr. Burnett Nathan brought forward a box containing the sum of £5/7/3, having been collected for the purpose of rendering assistance to all poor and unfortunate Jews in our colony, and also towards erecting a permanent place of worship."

At the same general meeting it was moved by Mr. Burnett Nathan, and seconded by Mr. Joshua, Snr., that "a subscription of 1/- per week be paid by all persons professing the Jewish religion in South Australia. One dissenting voice!"

Mr. Michael Joshua moved at a meeting, on Sunday, 1st October, 1848, that "Mr. J. B. Montefiore be invited to attend our place of meeting on Yom Kippur, Day of Atonement, to deliver a lecture in English after additional morning service." This meeting is of particular interest and deserves special mention because the name Beth Israel, which has now adorned the Hebrew community of Adelaide for almost a century was given them. The resolution reads as follows:—"It was agreed by the president and committee that this Society be called Beth Israel."

We know from the records that—

"As early as Sunday, October 15th, of the same year, at a general meeting, a letter was read by our worthy president from Mr. Weir, Architect, in reference to the amount required for the

erecting of a place of worship, plans accompanying the specification. It is from this meeting that the first definite steps were taken towards the erection of a place of worship, a necessity long overdue, and one of the main causes of the very first meeting of the members of the Jewish persuasion in Adelaide. At the meeting referred to above, a "building committee was formed for the purpose of selecting a suitable piece of ground for the synagogue and such other arrangements as may be deemed necessary." The first mention of a site was brought up at a committee meeting held on Sunday, 5th November, 1848, when "Mr. Louis Joseph brought forward a rough statement of a piece of land as an eligible site for the erection of a place of worship." We should like to mention at this stage that the code of laws for the government of the Adelaide Jewish Congregation was passed at a public meeting of that body on Sunday, November 19th, 1848.

Mr. Louis Joseph is to be remembered as one of the most active members of the committee in selecting a suitable site for the future synagogue. Thus at the same general meeting we find that he "animatverted at some length, on the subject of procuring a site for the erection of a permanent place of worship in Rundle Street." Mr. John Lazar, however, proposed "That a piece of ground in Gilles Arcade. offered by Mr. Emanuel Solomon, be accepted. The two named propositions having been put the first was carried." That the building fund was growing rapidly from the voluntary contributions of the community is seen from the first Auditor's Report of March 18, 1849, when the subscriptions on account of the building fund stood at £103/4/-. The Building Committee convened on Wednesday evening, April 11th, 1849, at a meeting when it was "Proposed by Mr. Marks and seconded by Mr. Nathan, that the sum expended for the building of the synagogue do not exceed £400, and immediate steps be taken to procure tenders for its erection. Carried unanimously."

Mr. M. Marks, a member of the building committee, at a meeting held in Temple Tavern, Sunday, 17th June, proposed "That a room, 35 x 20, be immediately erected for the purpose of a school room and to be used as a place of worship. Carried unanimously."

From a meeting of the Trustees held on December 11th, 1850. we learn that the land in Rundle Street for the erection of the synagogue was purchased from Mr. Moffatt for the sum of £280.

The Adelaide Synagogue Act which was passed in 1881, reads that the land was purchased on 11th day of December, 1848 from George Morphett, of Adelaide. There is unfortunately some confusion in the early minute books of the Hebrew congregation as to this name. It is given as Mr. Moffatt, and on another occasion as Mr. Moffitt. The name registered in the general Registry Office is that of George Morphett, Esq.

The problem of finance in connexion with the building of the synagogue became quite an acute one. We know that at one stage

the President of the Congregation, Mr. Judah Moss Solomon, moved at a general meeting on June 30th, 1850, his proposal being seconded by Mr. Morris Marks, that "Major O'Halloran and the Hon. Jacob Hagen be requested to apply to the Legislative Council for a grant of £400 to defray the debt due on the Adelaide Synagogue." After a few remarks made by Mr. A. C. Cohen, in which he suggested the raising of the required amount by a loan amongst the Jewish body to be constituted into Shares bearing interest; it was "moved by Mr. John Lazar, and seconded by Dr. Baruh, that the sum of £400 now required towards the liquidation of the Synagogue liabilities be constituted into shares, say 40 at £10 each, such shares bearing interest at a rate to be fixed upon by this meeting. This being the amendment to the foregoing proposition, it was then put to the vote and the numbers taken resulted as follows:—

"For the Amendment 16

"For the Proposition 3"

The adoption of this amendment with such an overwhelming majority proves conclusively that no grant was applied for from the Government for the building or finishing of the Synagogue.

The issue of shares, apparently, did not prove quite successful. We know that a loan of £300 was raised from a certain Peter Belches in 1851, who secured a mortgage on the Synagogue. The mortgage was freed and discharged in 1854.

It is important to add at this stage that the first reference to the Jewish Synagogue outside the Jewish community was made in South Australian Register, July 18th, 1849, when the building of the Synagogue was well advanced. It reads as follows:—

We are happy to learn that a Synagogue is about to be immediately erected in Rundle Street, near Tavistock building, by our brethren of the Jewish persuasion. The estimated cost of the building and land is about £600 and a sum between £300 and £400 has already been contributed partly by members of Christian bodies. As is is not intended to apply for any portion of a Government grant to complete the building, and as donations from private sources will be thankfully accepted, we heartily recommend those who can do so conscientiously to give their mites towards the good work, the more especially as many Hebrews had pecuniarily helped to rear some of our Christian places of worship." (The South Australian Register, Wednesday, July 18, 1849.)

The subsequent meetings of the community were devoted to plans and suggestions how to solemnize the opening of the synagogue which was decided to take place on 9th August, 1850. The consecration of the synagogue, however, did not take place until 4th September. It proved to be an event of foremost importance not only in the Jewish life but that of Adelaide in general. The South Australian Register for 5th September, 1850, has a long and vivid description of the consecration of the last Jewish synagogue in South Australia. Because of the fact that this description gives

us an insight into the history of the Jews of this State we deem it fully warranted to reproduce the account of this opening according to the paper in its entirety.

Consecration of the First Jewish Synagogue in South Australia.

(From the South Australian Register, Thursday, 5th September, 1850.)

"We have often thought that the most pure and exalted feelings of which human nature is susceptible are those which occupy the minds of the truly devout and sincerely grateful, upon occasion of their being permitted for the first time to engage in public worship in a temple reared by their own instrumentality, and set apart for the worship of God in a strange land, or one far removed from the homes of their fathers; and we believe such feelings occupy the minds of many amongst the congregation of our Jewish brethren, upon the solemn occasion which caused them to assemble yesterday.

The new Synagogue in Rundle Street is in the Egyptian style of architecture, and the interior fittings correspond with the appearance of massive construction which characterises the exterior. We were particularly struck with the neatness of the pews, composed of polished cedar, in which elegance and comfort are combined to perfection. The coup d'oeil presented on entrance, though not exactly grand, is most pleasing and well-calculated to inspire reverential feelings towards that Omnipotent Being who is God of the Jews and Christians alike, and who has in such a signal manner expressed and manifested his regard for his chosen and peculiar people.

Immediately in front of the Reader's desk, and at the east end of the Synagogue, is a highly furnished recess, representing the Ark of the Covenant, before the folding doors of which is drawn a lofty and expansive curtain, of white brocaded satin, and bordered with azure. The centre of the curtain is adorned with two equilateral triangles interlaced, symbolical of the shield of David. Above and below the shield are handsome inscriptions, the one below being "Adelaide," in the Hebrew character, with the date of the Jewish year, 5610, and surrounded by an arch enriched with a Hebrew inscription in gold letters and the following translation also in letters of gold:—

"Know before whom thou standest, the King of Kings, praised be His holy name."

Underneath the Arch are the two tablets containing the ten commandents, also in Hebrew. On either side wall are two conjoined tablets (one having its golden inscription in Hebrew and the other in English characters). The tablets on the right contain a prayer for the Queen, Prince Albert, Prince of Wales, and the Royal Family; those on the left contain the memorable words addressed to Moses when the Deity caused his glory to pass before him.

The internal arrangements comprise a handsome gallery over the entrance door, in which the female portion of the congregation worship apart, in accordance with established usage. The bronze chandeliers and other furniture are handsome, appropriate, and strongly demonstrative of the liberal spirit which characterises the Jewish community in this province. The Consecration Service commenced by certain members of the congregation arraying themselves in scarves of white silk, with azure or purple borders, which simple preliminary being adjusted, four individuals (Wardens) advanced from within to the entrance door, bearing a canopy supported on staves of turned and polished cedar. The voice of the Reader was heard without, saying, "Open unto us the gates of righteousness, we will enter them and praise the Lord." The entrance doors being opened, he made his appearance bearing the sacred scrolls of the law, enveloped in a case elaborately adorned, and took his position under the canopy. The subsequent services were in the following order:—

Reader.

"Enter into his gates with thanksgiving, into his courts with praise,
"Come let us worship and bow down, let us bend the knee before the Lord our Maker—
"Worship the Lord with gladness, come into his presence with exalting song."

Congregation.

"Come let us sing unto the Lord, sing aloud to the Lord, sing aloud to the Rock of our Salvation. Let us approach his presence with thanksgiving, and sing joyful hymns unto Him."

The procession then proceeded to the Ark, during which the Reader and the Congregation sang:—

"Blessed be he that cometh in the name of the Lord, we bless ye from the house of the Lord."

Then followed several psalms chaunted by the Reader and the choir.

When the Sacred Scrolls had been placed within the Ark, those who had composed the procession returned to their seats and the Reader chaunted the 29th psalm. The assistant Reader then standing before the Ark read an impressive prayer on behalf of the whole congregation of Israel, the Hebrew portion of which prayer was composed by the late Rev. Dr. Solomon Hirschel, Chief Rabbi of the British Jews. Then followed a beautiful Consecration Anthem, written by the father of the late Dr. Hirschel, which was chaunted by the Reader, each verse being followed by appropriate responses by the choir. Then followed the prayer of King Solomon at the dedication of the Temple, 1 Kings, viii. 22 to 61. This was succeeded by a prayer for the Queen, the Prince, Members of the

Royal Family. The service closed with the Hallelujah Chorus, which was harmoniously and delightfully performed.

About two hours after the conclusion of the solemn and very interesting consecration service, of which we have endeavoured to give a faithful outline, some 30 members of the congregation assembled around the festive board in the Lodge-room, at the Temple Tavern, where a sumptuous dinner, a recherche dessert, and excellent wines, were unsparingly provided in Host Lazar's best style, and the whole very deservedly lauded by the guests.

The Reader, Mr. Abraham Solomon, briefly supplicated a blessing; and after the conclusion of the dinner returned thanks. After the removal of the cloth, the chair was taken by Mr. Burnett Nathan, and Mr. Judah Moss Solomon occupied the vice-chair. The glasses being right-loyally charged at the invitation of the worthy Chairman, he proposed "The health of her Majesty the Queen." All her subjects he said, lived in the full enjoyment of that liberty which was so dear to them; and he (Chairman) rejoiced in being a native of England. Under the benign sway of the British Sovereign all enjoy safety and protection to a greater extent than in any other country. The toast was drunk with proper demonstrations of loyalty, but the musical honours were omitted in conformity with the delicate suggestion of Mr. Judah Moss Solomon, who alluded to the recent decease of the Chairman's father in terms at once kind, feeling and appropriate. The Chairman next proposed the health of Prince Albert. The Prince Consort, he said, had endeared himself to the British nation, not only because he was chosen Consort of their beloved Queen, but because he had proved a good husband, an exemplary father, and one who delighted to cherish the arts of peace.

The proposed Exhibition, which would produce a united display of the industry of all Nations was calculated to procure him lasting honour in the estimation of all who felt the sentiments of brotherhood in regarding the great human family. It was quite evident in the happy case of his Royal Highness, that a liberal government was best calculated to cherish liberal ideas and the sentiments of a genuine fraternity. The toast was warmly received and affectionately responded to.

The Chairman next proposed the health of His Excellency, Sir Henry Young, and said that although there might be some little difference of opinion as to the Governor's general policy, he was sure that, in the main, his administration would be regarded with sentiments of high approval. The toast was exceedingly well received.

The Chairman next proposed "The Health of Rev. Dr. N. M. Adler, Chief Rabbi of the Jews in England." Mr. Solomon Marks responded. He admitted his diffidence, and consequent inability to do justice to the toast in attempting to acknowledge it, but he was not unacquainted with the merits of the Rev. Dr. Adler. He

was a learned and pious man, and although more accustomed to those ideas of liberty tolerated by the higher classes in Germany, he had imbibed the more expended sentiments of Britons, and was, he believed, as liberal and enlightened in his religious and political views as could be desired. Not only had the Rev. Dr. been personally respected by the Rothschilds but by the amiable Duke of Sussex, and that was enough to make him respected everywhere, as well as the people with whom he was identified. The toast was drunk by the Company in reverential silence.

The Chairman next proposed "Lady Young and the ladies of South Australia." Mr. J. M. Myers, in returning thanks, spoke in the following terms:—Mr. Chairman and gentlemen,—Consequent upon the reception of such a toast as that which has just been given, it is, I believe, usual in most cases for a younger member to rise to return thanks. Why it is so I am at a loss to determine, but such being the case, I take upon myself the pleasurable task of replying. I only regret my inability to do that justice to which a toast of this nature is deservedly entitled. It is a toast which animates our best feelings; a toast which recalls to our minds one of the great sources of terrestrial bliss; and the anti-quixotic indeed must he be who would not, as it were, rise spontaneously to acquiesce in the sentiments so ably expressed by the proposer. But were I possessed of the eloquence of a Demosthenes, or the oratory of a Cicero, I should fail in endeavouring to point out the many and inestimable virtues exercised by the fair sex. Search history, both ancient and modern; look to public and domestic life, and everywhere you will find that wherever the genuine spirit of woman presides there will be peace, comfort and happiness. Individuals and society alike must yield to their charming influence. King Solomon has said in favour of the virtuous sex, what is difficult to do justice to in translation; but the British people has it thus: "Whoever finds a virtuous woman, finds one whose price is far above rubies." Now, we might infer from this that such an occurrence was rare, but no. Solomon puts it down as broad fact (the truth of which he was fully convinced of their many praises he bestows on the "Maids of Judea" and "Daughters of Zion"). He who is possessed of a worthy wife is indeed blessed of one whose value is far above the price of rubies. I must now return you my most sincere thanks in their behalf, and conclude with the words of the sage monarch: "Deceitful is grace and evanescent is beauty; the woman who feareth the Lord she shall be praised. Give unto her the fruit of her hands, and her own works shall proclaim her in the gates." The toast was drunk with the warmest demonstration of respect and admiration.

The vice-Chairman proposed the health of Mr. Burnett Nathan, a liberal, enlightened, and zealous member of the congregation, to whom they were much indebted for the interesting consummation which they had that day thankfully witnessed. The toast was warmly and enthusiastically responded to by all gentlemen present.

Mr. Burnett Nathan (evidently much affected by an expression of kindly and respectful sentiment, which was hearty and unanimous) returned thanks. He was gratified beyond measure by the assurance that his past efforts had been approved of and he hoped to continue in the same course as that which had procured for him such a lively expression of general approbation as that conferred upon him. They had had many difficulties to contend with, but they had been overcome, and he certainly felt some degree of pride in having assisted to overcome those difficulties. (Loud and long continued cheering). He now felt it his duty to nourish the religious institution they had together so happily succeeded in founding.

Mr. J. M. Solomon proposed "The health of Mr. Samuel Hart, the treasurer," and warmly eulogised his liberality and zeal in carrying out the design and meeting the wants of the congregation. At the time Mr. Hart was in office he was accustomed to find funds whether he had money in hand or not. His heart was evidently bent on forwarding the good work. Mr. Hart briefly and feelingly returned thanks. He assured his brethren that in the event of his again becoming their treasurer, he was as ready as heretofore to give his best assistance in furthering a good work.

The Chairman said he felt much gratification in proposing the health of Mr. Emanuel Solomon. He (the Chairman) had been honoured with their grateful acknowledgments as the chief promoter of their congregational union, but he begged to say that Mr. E. Solomon was the first to take a very important step. More than five years ago that gentleman called a meeting, raised subscriptions, and having obtained from the Government a grant of one portion of the public cemetery, he had it fenced in and prepared as a place of sepulchure, and they must all feel that this community was much indebted to Mr. Solomon for a first and very important measure. The toast was warmly responded to by all present. Mr. Solomon returned thanks and expressed the pleasure he felt in the assurance that his early efforts had been so kindly appreciated.

Mr. J. M. Solomon proposed the health of the gentlemen of the Committee and the Trustees. Mr. Morris Marks returned thanks. He had cheerfully given his services as one of the Committee, and whenever those services were required, they would be as readily and zealously given as heretofore. The toast was exceedingly well received. Mr. Louis Joseph returned thanks on behalf of the Trustees. He was one who had assisted in selecting and purchasing the land upon which they had built the Synagogue, and he felt much gratification in having become instrumental to the advancement of the good work.

Mr. Lazar proposed the health of Mr. Judah Moss Solomon. That gentleman, he said, was distinguished for that feeling of universal brotherhood which did not allow him to make any invidious distinctions between Jews and Christians. As to his special services, and the efficient manner in which he had drawn up laws for the rule and guidance of the congregation, they must all

feel greatly indebted to him. Mr. J. M. Solomon in returning thanks, which he did with much feeling and eloquence, alluded to a former testimonial with which he had been honoured by his brethren. There was scarcely a day of his life in which that testimonial did not attract his regard, and he would esteem it as a valuable heirloom, which he hoped would descend to his children and stimulate their future endeavours to become useful to their brethren and the community at large.

Mr. Louis Joseph, called on for a toast, proposed, "The Executive Officers of the Jewish Synagogue," and made honourable mention to Mr. Henry S. Coronel, of whom, he thought, he could not speak in too high terms. Mr. Coronel returned thanks in very appropriate terms, and, in conclusion proposed, "The healths of their parents and absent friends at home and abroad."

Mr. Burnett Nathan proposed, in very kind terms, the health of their kind and diligent host, Mr. Lazar. Mr. Lazar, "in happy vein," made his grateful acknowledgments acceptable to all. He was rejoiced, he said, to see his friends around the festive board, and especially so when he considered that they had been engaged in the good work of opening a Synagogue for the worship of the Almighty.

Mr. Morris Marks proposed the healths of their Christian brethren in South Australia, who had not only given their sympathies, but their ready assistance.

Mr. J. M. Solomon proposed the health of Mr. Joseph Barnett, who, not content with the expression of his readiness to co-operate with his brethren, had generously given them a handsome sum (£100, we believe) to assist them in enabling to undertake the building of a Synagogue. The toast was received with all the warmth and feeling that might have been expected.

"The Press" was proposed by Mr. Coronel, and acknowledged by Mr. Akehurst, who proposed "The Israelites of South Australia." Mr. J. M. Solomon acknowledged the toast, and hoped the day would arrive when Jew and Christian would be included in one common bond of brotherly union.

After the departure of the Chairman, the remaining company indulged in strains of dulcet harmony, and, at a reasonable hour, separated in friendship and in peace, highly delighted with the principle event and of the minor occurrences of the day."

One of the most important meetings after the opening of the Synagogue was called for the purpose of appointing trustees to the Jewish burial ground. This meeting took place on Sunday, August 5th, 1851.

It was resolved at this meeting "that the following gentlemen:

Messrs. Samuel Hart
Louis Joseph
Morris Marks
Burnett Nathan

should be the gentlemen appointed to accept a Grant from Her

Majesty's Colonial Government for the ground alloted for the Jewish burial ground in trust for the Jewish community."

That such a grant was made to the community will be seen from the Copy Memorial which was ordered by the Legislative Council and printed in the S.A. Gazette on September 19th, 1854, which we reproduce herewith:—

WEST TERRACE PUBLIC CEMETERY.

Ordered by the Legislative Council to be printed September 19th, 1854.)

COPY MEMORIAL.

Date of Instrument—Tenth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and fifty two.

Name of Parties—Sir Henry Edward Fox Young, Knight, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of South Australia, to Louis Joseph, Samuel Hart, Morris Marks, and Burnett Nathan, all of Adelaide, gentlemen.

Name of Witness—B. T. Finniss.

Nature of Instrument—Land Grant upon trust for the appropriation thereof as places for the interment of the dead, being deceased members of the Jewish faith who may have resided in South Australia.

Description of the Property conveyed—All that piece or parcel of land, portion of the Cemetery for the City of Adelaide, which piece of land with the measurements and boundaries thereof, delineated and shown in public maps, deposited in the Survey or other proper office in Adelaide, and in the plan drawn in the margin of the Land Grant and therein coloured green, and with all rights and appurtenances to the said land belonging but excepting and reserving two separate pieces of land of the width throughout respectively of six feet particularly described in the said map or plan and which pieces of land are respectively marked A B and C D, and therein coloured blue, which pieces are reserved for the purpose of making drains.

Consideration—Her Majesty's special grace.

We may state here that in 1858 the late Gabriel Bennett, who was a liberal contributor to the Synagogue and held office for several years, presented the post and rails of the cemetery. The first member buried was the late Nathaniel Levi on July 21st, 1843.

THE COMMUNITY AND COMMUNAL AFFAIRS—1850-1870.

The office of Minister was filled from time to time by various laymen. The first minister who officiated on the occasion of the first Jewish marriage ceremony was Burnett Nathan. It was in his house in Currie Street that the members of the Jewish persuasion used to meet for prayers on Holidays before the community was formed in 1848. Prominent lay members of the community who filled these offices of Minister and Reader were Messrs. R. Raphael, B. Nathan, John Lazar, B. Gollin, S. Mocatta, A. Abrahams, S. B. Saunders, and others. A. G. Solomon acted for three years as Reader at a yearly salary of £50. At a committee meeting on January 16th, 1853, the following resolution was adopted:— "That until a minister is duly appointed by the congregation the president for the time being shall officiate or appoint a duly qualified person to officiate in all ceremonial matters and should any member of the congregation officiate without such sanction he will be subject to a penalty of Ten Pounds and not be entitled to be considered a member of this congregation until the same be paid and that such parties that get married by such an unauthorised person subject themselves to the penalty of non-Registration in the Synagogue book." Messrs. Solomon Mocatta and B. Gollin were appointed by the committee and registered as officiating ministers in the Government Gazette, September 23rd, 1857. The first step towards appointing from abroad a qualified minister were taken on a special selection committee meeting on June 25th, 1857. The minutes of this meeting record that "it was convened by circular for the purpose of receiving suggestions for providing a competent minister for the Adelaide Hebrew Congregation.' The sum of £101/10/- was collected at this meeting towards this purpose. Mr. Emanuel Solomon donated twenty-one guineas. After a long correspondence with the Chief Rabbi of England, the late Dr. Rev. Nathan Adler and a specially appointed committee in London, the Rev. A. T. Boas was appointed minister in 1869. He arrived by the sailing ship "Tamesa," on 13th February, 1870. Rev. A. T. Boas officiated at the consecration of the New Jewish Synagogue in 1871. This new Synagogue, the foundation stone of which was laid by Mr. Gabriel Bennett, then President on 7th July, 1870, was a more commodious building necessitated by the growth of the Jewish community in this State.

Members of the Jewish persuasion, who numbered in 1846 48 souls, increased by 1860 to 360, when they formed 0.3 per cent. of the total population of Adelaide. Some five years after the con-

gregation was established it possessed 130 subscribing members and the census of that year records 250 in all. This proves an admirable proportion of contributing members, and is a strong evidence of religious zeal and earnestness in the newly formed community. In the London Jewish chronicle of December 23rd, 1859, there appears the following statement respecting the community: "We have amongst us some very influential families, and I am happy to say that there are few who do not support to the best of their ability a small but neat Synagogue which is capable of holding about 150 persons. It has previously been a matter for consideration whether our divine edifice were not almost too spacious, but every six months it becomes more apparent to its members that a more commodious building is much needed, a circumstance which must show that we are progressing favourably.

The number of marriages and births during the last two years has increased at an average of about 200 per cent. over that of preceding years." In the year 1859 Henry Moses, of Finsbury Circus, London, presented the congregation with a "Sepher Torah" ("Scroll of the Law"). On the evening of "Succoth" (The Feast of Tabernacles) there was a consecration of the "Sepher." Great interest was evinced in the erection of a "Succah," the first communal one in Adelaide, and it was thronged during the holidays with many happy congregants.

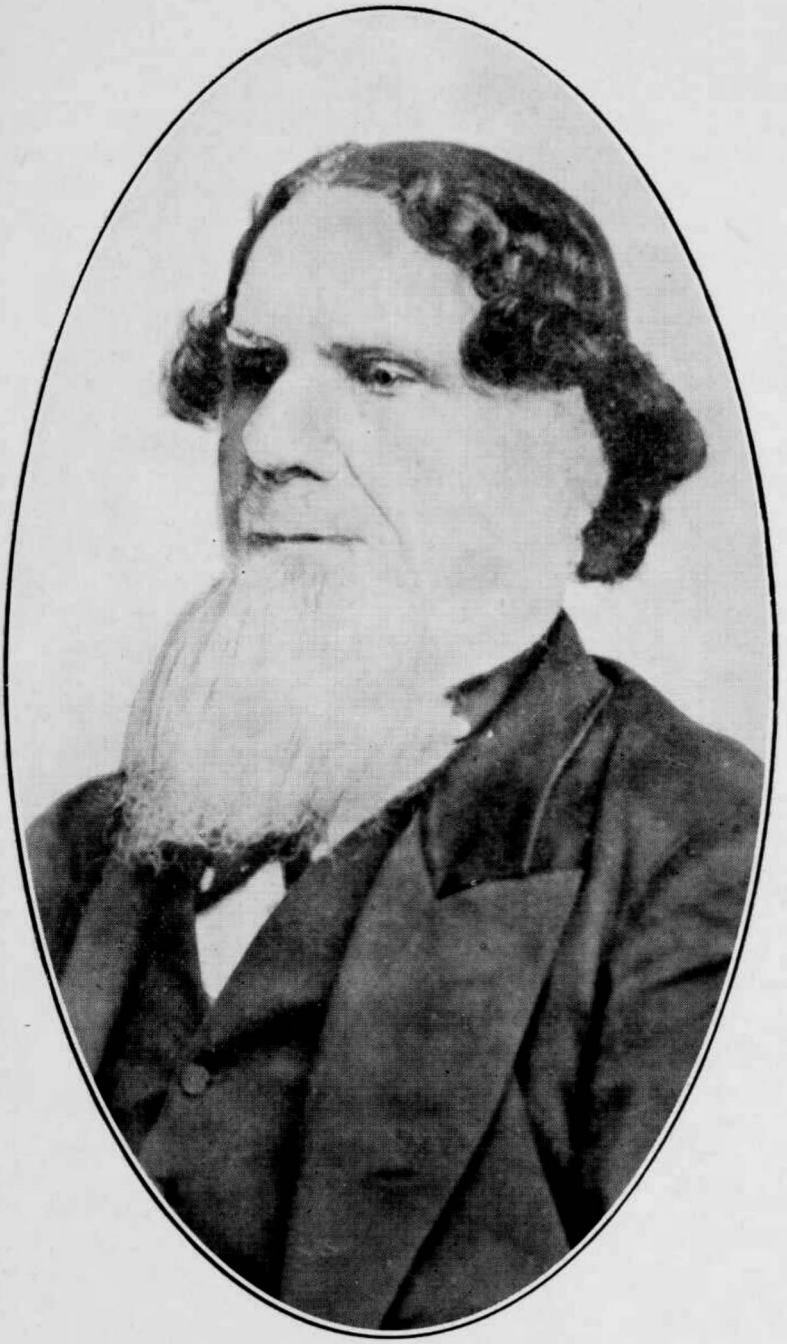
A very important communal institution, the oldest in the congregation, the Adelaide Hebrew Philanthropic Society, was established in 1852, 12th June, for the purpose of relieving distressed families. It was founded by the late Emanuel Solomon, Ralph Raphael, Samuel Lawrence and Burnett Nathan. The Society since its foundation has proved a boon to poor co-religionists by timely and monetary assistance, dispensed to those belonging to the Jewish community and to sojourners.

The late Henry Senor Coronel was the first secretary to the congregation. The late Daniel S. Hart was appointed in 1863 Collector, and later secretary. In 1863 Solomon Saunders was appointed Reader and Shochet, and also carried out the duties of secretary for three or four years.

We mentioned before the laying of the foundation stone of the new Jewish Synagogue; this proved to be a very important event, and like the building of the old Synagogue attracted wide attention in the Colony. The S.A. Register for Saturday, July 16th, 1870, gives the following description of the ceremony:—

The New Jewish Synagogue.

"The foundation stone of the new Jewish Synagogue, Rundle Street, was laid on Thursday, July 7th, by Mr. G. Bennett, President of the Adelaide Hebrew congregation. A large number of the congregation were present and afternoon service having been read in the existing building, they proceeded outside, when Mr. M. J.



EMMANUEL SOLOMON, Esq.

Solomon, Treasurer of the Synagogue and Chairman of the Building Committee, read the following document which was to be placed under the stone:—

"In the glory of God.

"On the eighth day of Tamuz, A.M. 5630 (corresponding with the 7th July, 1870) in the 34th year of the reign of her most gracious Majesty, Queen Victoria, the cornerstone of this Synagogue was laid by Gabriel Bennett Esquire, President, assisted by the Rev. A. T. Boas, Minister. The following gentlemen constituted the Committee of the congregation:—Moss Judah Solomon, Esq. Treasurer, Messrs. Abraham Abrahams, Charles L. Klisser, Aaron Edwin Cohen, Israel Simmons, Moss Judah Solomon, Isaac Solomon; Daniel Simon Hart, Secretary and Collector. The Building Committee consisted of the following gentlemen.—Moss Judah Solomon, Esq., Chairman; Isaac Solomon, Esq., Treasurer; Messrs. Gabriel Bennett, Alex. Kauffman, Ralph Raphael, Charles L. Klisser, J. M. Solomon, Jnr., Hon. Secretary. Architects, Messrs. Wright, Wood and Hamilton; Builder, Mr. Frederick Harrison)."

There were also placed in a bottle under the stone beside several coins of the realm, copies of the "London Jewish Chronicle and Jewish Record," a Hebrew Almanac, "The Register," "Advertiser," "Evening Journal, and Express.

Mr. M. J. Solomon remarked in his speech "that in respect to the obtaining of funds towards the erection of the proposed building, the thanks of the Building Committee as well as that of the Community was certainly to be given to their Christian friends who had come forward so nobly to assist them in their undertaking. (Hear, hear). The description of the Synagogue, according to the paper, is as follows:—"The new building is to adjoin the existing structure on the western side. The front to Rundle Street will be in the Italian style, but the doorway will be blocked up and entrance gained, until funds permit to a handsome portico being put up, through the old Synagogue, which will be converted into a schoolroom. It will be of Dry Creek stone with cement dressings and main quoins being of freestone. Above the doorway will be a double window recessed into an Italian arch, and on each side a single window. The interior dimensions will be 46 x 29 ft., the height of the wall 23 ft., and to the highest part of the ceiling 28 ft., and the building will be very plain, scope being left for decoration in the future. The exception to this will be the Ark at the north end, in which the law is kept, which will be approached by three steps. The ladies gallery will extend around three sides, be supported by light iron columns and have an open cast-iron front. Light will be admitted through seven windows, four of which will be on the western side of the gallery, and three on the facade."

The dedication of this new Jewish Synagogue took place on March 26th in the following year. The "Register" of March 28th, 1871, records that "nearly all of the Hebrew community were pre-

sent, besides about 200 ladies and gentlemen of other denominations, seats being placed in every available space for their accommodation. Afternoon service having been read in the old Synagogue, the voice of the Minister, Rev. A. T. Boas, was heard outside the door of the new one, exclaiming in Hebrew, "Open unto me the gates of righteousness; I will enter them and praise the Lord." The door being opened, the Minister and five past and present honorary officers of the congregation entered, each bearing a scroll of the law, covered with handsome crimson mantles. The choir which consisted of 20 male and female voices, with Mr. Solomon Saunders who officiated as Reader, then chanted some verses, commencing, "How goodly are thy tents O Jacob, thy tabernacles O Israel!" The procession advanced to the Ark and stood under a canopy of mauve velvet, which is ordinarily used by the Jews in their marriage ceremony, when, "Blessed be He that cometh in the name of the Lord, "we bless you from the house of the Lord," was sung. The procession then passed around the Synagogue seven times. During each circuit the choir chanted a psalm after which the veil of the Ark was withdrawn and the scrolls of the law placed therein by the President, Mr. M. J. Solomon. This was followed by an ode chanted by the Reader, with a chorus by the choir after which the Rev. A.T. Boas delivered an address. He reminded his brethren of the house of Israel that on their mutual love depended the resistance to the attacks of their enemies, and to this end they should merge all various differences and cast away dissensions and ill-feeling from amongst them. Love to their fellow men was love to God. The house of God, which was a monument of unity, should influence them to be united. The appearance of the edifice concludes the paper, both externally and internally is very pleasing. It is estimated that the floor will accommodate 250 and the gallery 120 persons."

JEWISH PIONEERS IN PASTORAL LIFE.

As early as the 40's and 50's of last century, prominent Jewish people were closely identified with the pastoral and commercial life in this State. P. Levi, in the middle of the century, and N. E. Phillipson in its later decades, were amongst the foremost pioneers who rendered yeoman service to the pastoral industry of South Australia. "South Australia," Mr. Cockburn tells us in his "Pastoral Pioneers of S.A." "would not be in the position she is in to-day but for the activity and commercial acumen of Mr. P. Levi." From the Press of his day and from Cockburn's book one gains the following picture of Philip Levi:—

"A real identity and a type of a fine old-fashioned merchant of a bygone school is a phrase which bears close application to the late Mr. Phillip Levi, who for more than half a century was among the most familiar figures in Adelaide. When he died one who knew all about him said, "South Australia would not be in the position she is in to-day but for the activity and commercial acumen of Mr. Levi, who in the early days put his whole heart and soul into the work of opening up the North." The only wonder is that a man of such outstanding ability and exceptional driving force should have eventually fallen upon evil days, but he held up his head until the end. He was the eldest son of Nathaniel Philip Levi, whose name appears in the list of first holders of occupation and depasturing licences taken out in December, 1842. His early education was obtained at Brixton Hill school, Surrey, and at the age of 16 years he came out here, in June, 1838, in the ship "Eden." Two fellow passengers were Mr. Phillipson, father of Mr. Clement Phillipson, and Mr. Charles Beck, who founded the mercantile firm of Messrs. Beck & Co. The areas suburban to Adelaide were then regarded as pastoral lands; indeed Mr. Levi actually grazed sheep over the now thickly populated suburbs of Prospect and Walkerville. His first job, however, was with the Customs. It is recorded that Mr. Levi exhibited great faith in the future of the young country to which he had migrated, that he helped substantially with his clear brain and busy hands to develop it, and that South Australia owed more than could be fully estimated to this interesting character and others associated with him, who were full of the pluck and enterprise of the genuine pioneers. Mr. Levi combined pastoral activities with mercantile pursuits, and his first real venture in connexion with the former was a sheep run known as the Dustholes near Truro. A few years later he opened the commercial house of Philip Levi and Co. at the corner of King William and Grenfell Streets, Adelaide, where the Imperial Hotel now

stands. That locality was once known as Levi's corner. His brothers. Edmond and Frederick, were associated with the mercantile business.

"Being a man of remarkable energy and financial ability with a daring speculative spirit, tempered by sound judgment, most of Mr. Levi's ventures were brought to a successful issue, and he speedily made a large fortune. This he lost, however, mainly as a result of the American Civil War, which affected the prices of cotton and tobacco, and of the great drought of the 60's, which brought down many a worthy colonist.

"Soon after severing his connexions with the Customs, Mr. Levi went to New South Wales with a party for some sheep, which they travelled overland to South Australia. One of his companions was the shepherd, Pickett, who discovered the Burra copper mines and received the modest reward of £100. The party were attacked by aborigines near the Rufus . . . Mr. Levi's pastoral operations developed upon a colossal scale and eventually he became one of the largest stockholders in the colony. He held an immense area of country in the North and North-East, and on Eyre Peninsula, some of it in partnership with others.

"One of his principal freeholds was Gum Creek run, which he owned originally with Messrs. George Williams and Henry Short. The last-named two, according to the Hon. John Lewis's "Fought and Won," "found out that the place was not so good as they thought it was, and Mr. Levi, in his good nature agreed to release them of their liability and took the property over himself." Up to 50,000 sheep were depastured at Gum Creek. Messrs. Williams and Short were also associated with Mr. Levi in the lease of 56 square miles of country known as "The Coffin Bay" run with a grazing capacity equal to 107 sheep to the square mile. Mr. Levi's interests alo included Booleroo, Moolooloo, Mount Margaret, Callana, Marachowie, Wadnaminga, Dustholes, Wirealpa, and Mangolo or Franklin Harbour. With Mr. H. L. Sprigg he had 25 leases, comprising 820 square miles known as Oulnina, where 30,000 sheep were carried. This property was afterwards worked by his trustees and then purchased by Sir W. W. Hughes for his nephew, the late Mr. Walter Duncan, M.P. The Mount Margaret run was formed for Mr. Levi by Stephen Jarvis in 1863, and is now known as the Peake. Messrs. Levi and Williams had Parnaroo in the north-east, 204 square miles, and the former also had an interest with his brother-in-law, Charles J. F. Campbell, in the North-west Bend Station. Altogether it is etimated that in the halcyon days of his career, Mr. Levi, who could count his stock on a thousand hills, owned quite 172,000 sheep and cattle. After his failure, the causes of which have already been mentioned, some of the properties were submitted to public auction by Messrs. Townsend. Botting & Co. in the early seventies by order of the trustees of the estate. Gum Creek Station was the subject of two sales. On the first day 5,000 acres out of 13.855 offered sold up to 47/- an acre.

The stock was disposed of separately, 20,205 sheep bringing £10,855, or 10/8 a head. Later 35,000 acres was purchased by Sir W. W. Hughes for £2 an acre. Mt. Margaret Station in the Far North, comprising three leases of a total area of 483 square miles, was auctioned together with 2,700 cattle, and 50 horses, and the price obtained was £3/10/- per head. More than 200 allotments in Portland Estate were also sold under the hammer, and altogether the clean-up was a very satisfactory one. By 1874 the creditors had been paid 20/- in the £ and there was a surplus for interest. John Chambers sold Moolooloo, Wirrealpa and Bobmonnie Stations for £48,000. The Moolooloo lease alone comprised 756 square miles of country and Wirrealpa 878 square miles. The drought of the middle sixties struck them. Mr. Lewis' book says that an effort was made to met the stock down Gum Creek, but out of 2,200 heads mustered, only 98 mere frames reached their destination. Mr. Levi arrived at Gum Creek the day after and was very angry, remarking: "This would be enough to break Rothschild." The same author gives an interesting account of how he successfully shifted at a very dry period 8,000 sheep for Mr. Levi from the Coconut, still another property that he purchased on Yorke Peninsula. "When I arrived at Gum Creek," he says, "Mr. Levi, who had come up from Adelaide, met me there, and asked me why I had brought the sheep over. I said I had brought some of them, and he enquired, How many have you lost? 'Ten,' I told him. 'Ah,' he said, 'that's not so bad, but I gave you orders to stop and shear them, and you ought to have obeyed orders if you broke the owners. However, I will overlook it this time, he said with a laugh.

"He was a grand old man, and he admitted that I did quite right in not trying to shear the sheep there. At the aforementioned auction sales, after the crash, Moolooloo, Wirrealpa and Bobmonnie were sold for under £17,000 or £31,000 less than they cost Mr. Levi. Moolooloo had just under 30,000 sheep and the station was disposed of to Mr. J. Rounsevell for 8/- a head or a total of £12,000. Wirrealpa, with only 1,000 cattle and 50 horses, was sold to Mr. E. Laughton for £4/8/6 a head. Sir W. W. Hughes paid £13,500 for Oulnina and Wadnaminga (900 square miles) and the Booleroo area of 144 square miles passed to Mr. S. Sabine for £10,000, and is now one of the biggest wheat producing districts in the State. Mr. Love paid £7,000 for Marachowie and Pordechuna.

Mr. Levi was one of the founders and a trustee of the Adelaide Club, his connexion with it dating back to the time when the institution was located next to White's rooms (now the Majestic Theatre in King William Street). He was an ardent patron of sport and a familiar figure at race gatherings. An excellent judge of horses, he always drove a good team, and even at an advanced age was frequently seen in his stylish dog cart or drag skilfully handling the reins behind a spanking team. He was the life and soul of any social gathering he attended, being a good raconteur, and a man full of reminiscences. In his palmy days Mr. Levi was

noted for his lavish hospitality and for the liberal manner in which he met every legitimate appeal for help from whatever quarter it came. He was connected with the noted Jewish families of Goldsmidt, Mocatta, Montefiore, and one of the Rothschilds."

Mr. Levi died at "Vale House," Walkerville, on May 13, 1898, at the age of 76 years. Every notice of him spoke of his very high commercial integrity and of his unfailing urbanity and courtesy. His remains were interred in the Jewish cemetery, West Terrace. Mr. Levi remained a bachelor and never thought to take part in public life. His character might be summed up by the remarks that in business he was the soul of honour, and in private life his society was much courted."

Nathaniel Edmund Phillipson comes next only to P. Levi in the great pioneering activity in the pastoral life of S.A.

Mr. J. Pascoe gives the following outline of Mr. Phillipson's life :—

"Mr. N. E. Phillipson was born in Adelaide in 1844, the son of the late Mr. Montague Phillipson, and nephew of the late Mr. Phillip Levi, well known in pastoral circles. In 1862 Mr. Phillipson went to the distant Umberatana Station owned by the late Sir Thomas Elder and there began his extensive connexion with the expansive but often elusive north country. He quickly gained the confidence of his employer, and becoming his representative, enabled that larger investor to obtain considerable profit from his stations. In 1866 when Sir Thomas introduced Afghans with camels from India, Mr. Phillipson studied the language of the former and displayed considerable business tact in connexion with the camel trade. He had the management of immense interests and the trust confided in him bore fruit. In the early "seventies" Mr. Peter Waite, who subsequently became Chairman of Directors of Elder, Smith & Co., became joint manager with Mr. Phillipson, and the two together formed a powerful combination. The northern holdings of that large house were transferred to the Beltana Pastoral Company, of which Mr. Phillipson was the largest shareholder and became the Managing Director. His knowledge of the country and of the history of its climate, was such that he was prepared for almost every emergency to the advantage of the flocks and herds under his control.

"In 1892 Mr. Phillipson removed from the North and took up his residence in Walkerville, Adelaide. He married in 1880 Miss Levien, of Sydney, and left a family of three daughters. His retirement was not for long, for on August 18, 1898, he died after six months' illness. His funeral was attended by representatives of the principal South Australian pastoralists by whom he was much admired for his abilities. Mr. Phillipson is remembered for his almost unique and decidedly beneficial work in the North."

Edmund Levi.

The Adelaide "Observer" for Saturday, August 3rd, 1895, gives the following brief account of the great pioneering activities of Mr. Edmund Levi:—

"Mr. Edmund Levi was born at Balham Hill at Surrey, on December 6th, 1827, and arrived in the colony in 1842 in the "Juno." In 1854 he joined the firm of Philip Levi and Co. He took an active part in the importation of stock overland from New South Wales and subsequently in partnership with several of his relations was engaged in squatting and mercantile pursuits. During the long drought of 1861 the firm with which Mr. Levi was connected, and which for years had carried on commercial and pastoral operations on a very large scale suffered severe reverses, and it was only by superhuman exertions that the business was kept from collapse. Mr. Levi devoted the last years of his life to mining pursuits."

Mr. Edmund Levi, unlike his brother Philip Levi, took a very keen interest in the affairs of the Adelaide Hebrew congregation. Although not an active member on the Executive, we find numerous references in the early minute books of the congregation which testify to his association in the building of the first Synagogue. He was a financial member of the congregation and supported it most generously on many occasions. He died in 1895 and was buried in the Jewish portion of the West Terrace cemetery.

Mr. Gabriel Bennett is to be remembered as the founder of Messrs. Bennett & Fisher Ltd. I am greatly indebted to Mr. S. J. Jacobs for the following information:—

"Mr. Bennett started life as a butcher. He later became a stock and station agent and was famous in his day as one of the finest judges of livestock. The firm of Bennett & Fisher was established over 60 years ago; Mr. Bennett severed his connexion with the firm shortly before his death which occurred in 1895. He was a great sportsman and well known among the racing circles of the day. Mr. Bennett was secretary to the S.A.J.C. in 1874, and acted for many years in the honorary capacity of a starter in many racing meetings of this State. He is remembered among the old identities of Adelaide as an upright man of high moral principles. Although fallen on evil days towards the end of his life, he succeeded in preserving that integrity of character which made him one of the most respected men in the commercial and sporting life of this State. Mr. Bennett was closely identified with the Jewish life in Adelaide. It was during his tenure of office as president of the Hebrew congregation that the foundation stone was laid on 7th July, 1870, for the new Synagogue. He served on numerous occasions on the committee of the Hebrew congregation—he held many executive positions and was famed for his liberal donations toward Jewish and other charitable institutions. His daughter, Mrs. J. Daniels, an old and prominent member of the Ladies' Jewish Benevolent Society, died in this city in November last."

JEWISH PIONEERS IN TRADE AND COMMERCE.

The pioneering activity in Trade and Commerce of the early Jewish coloniists was most beneficial to the development of this State. Mr. E. Solomon and his nephew, J. M. Solomon, were well known in the business life of this State in the early 40's of this century. One of the most picturesque personalities, Mr. E. Solomon as a man of many activities. Auctioneer and shipowner, theatre promoter, and general merchant, Mr. Solomon proved everywhere to be the moving spirit by his sheer enterprising ability and great business acumen. Mr. Loyau in "Representative Men of S.A.," speaks highly of Solomon as "one of the early settlers who had expended their means in an endeavour to advance the call of civilization in the land of their adoption. Unlike many wealthy men, who keep their money locked up in banks where the highest percentage is to be obtained, Mr. Solomon invested his capital where it would do most good, not merely to himself, but to his fellow-colonists."

"Mr. Emanuel Solomon arrived in Adelaide from Sydney, in the ship "Lady Wellington" in August, 1838." (Mr. J. S. Solomon, Emanuel Solomon's surviving son, maintains that his father arrived first in this State in 1836). He commenced business as a merchant and auctioneer. There is, as early as September 5th for the same year, an advertisement in the South Australian "Register" and "Colonial Gazette," reading as follows:—

"Sperm Oil

"To be had at the stores of V. & E. Solomon, Sydney House,

"Gilles Arcade, in small quantities, September 12th, 1838."

Mr. Solomon was a merchant and shipowner, who for many years entirely supported the trade between N.S.W. and S.A. During the panic which existed between 1840 and 1842, he was one of the few merchants who stood their ground in the Colony and passed safely through the crisis. In 1840 the Theatre which he had built in Gilles Arcade was opened, and Mr. Solomon brought over a company from Sydney under the management of Mr. Lazar, who performed there and for many years expended large sums of money without any adequate return in the encouragement of the drama. He was one of the promoters of the Burra mine. He continued his business until 1870 when he retired. We shall refer later to Mr. Solomon's Parliamentary activities in the Legislative Council, where he was elected Member for West Adelaide, in February, 1863. Mr. Solomon had a great love for his adopted country and displayed it in a very pleasing and truly

liberal manner by inviting in 1871, on the 35th anniversary of the Province, the pioneers of the colony to a grand banquet in the Town Hall, and a re-union which was attended by several hundreds, and as a contemporary of E. Solomon, says: "We feel sure will long be remembered by those who were privileged to take part in it." The papers pay a glowing tribute to him as "being benevolent without being ostentatious and cosmopolitan without vacillating in his views as to question of public policy or as affecting the best interest of the country." Mr. Loyau in the "Representative Men of South Australia," speaks in very high terms of Mr. Solomon as "a liberal supporter of his own church, who was never backward in donations to those of other denominations. Many a languishing charity was galvanised into new life by his liberality."

Mr. E. Solomon was the "pater familias" of the Jewish community. It was in his Temple Tavern that the first meeting took place on Sunday, September 10th, 1848, for the purpose of forming members of the Jewish persuasion into a body. For a period of 25 years he was closely connected with the Jewish congregation in an executive capacity of some description or other.

It was thanks to Mr. E. Solomon that a portion of the public cemetery was obtained for the purpose of burial of Jewish citizens. Mr. Solomon died at the age of 73 years on October 9th, 1873. The funeral is described as follows:—"There was a very large attendance, including nearly the whole of the Hebrew community, besides many citizens and old colonists of other denominations."

It is not generally known that one of Emanuel Solomon's sons is still alive, Joseph S. Solomon.

JOSEPH S. SOLOMON.

We give below an outline of Joseph Solomon's life, which contains many interesting glimpses of the early history of the State.

In spite of many vicissitudes, Mr. J. S. Solomon has managed to retain well into his ninth decade much of the vigour and freshness of youth. Born in July, 1843, near the site of the Old Globe Hotel, in Rundle Street, he can claim to be among the oldest of native-born white Australians. His early education, beginning at Mrs. Cawthorne's school, was continued at Allen's school, Gumeracha, where he had as fellow-pupil the late Hon. Charles Mann. After some time at Mr. Webster's school at Norwood, his educational career terminated at the establishment of the late Mr. E. L. Grundy, who was for a time member for Barossa in 1856. Mr. Solomon has lively recollections of the escapades of the gold diggers returning from Victoria flush with money and recklessly lavish in expending it. A favourite resort of those gentry was the Old Victoria Theatre, opened by his father, the late Mr. Emanuel Solomon, where Gilles Arcade now stands. Many old-time celebrities appeared on its boards, including G. V. Brooks, Edward Sefton, Sir Charles and Lady Hare, and Mr. and Mrs. Jackson. John Lazar, another leading star of those days, was brought over by Mr.

Solomon from Sydney in the brig Dorset. Mr. Lazar afterwards became Mayor of Adelaide. The open elections of those days were occasions of great excitement, the voters going to the poll armed with stout sticks and wearing coloured rosettes of blue, red, green or yellow. Brass bands strove to drown one another's music by competitive loudness, often ending in the bursting of the big drum.

"On leaving school in 1860, the youthful colonist was employed by the late Mr. Philip Levi to help in driving the first mob of cattle to the Peak station. The party were over five months on the road. When the late John Macdouall Stuart made his famous journey across Australia he called at the Peak station, and young Solomon, with Jervis and Edwards accompanied the explorers for over 200 miles. On the return Mr. J. S. Solomon found that conditions with the squatters were in such a dreadful state that he decided to give up all idea of that kind of life. He joined his father in a wholesale business in Currie Street, and they used to supply the late Mr. Gilbert Wood and Messrs. D. & J. Fowler with groceries, and the late Mr. E. T. Smith with sugar for his brewery. In 1864, as super cargo in the ship "Emily Smith," he travelled to Fremantle, then a small village, and he relates how he saw the convicts fastened with bullock chains and driven to the jail. In 1866 Mr. Emanuel Solomon started the Nimble Ninepence in King William Street, near the site of the "Advertiser" Office.

"He recalls a marble fountain erected by the late Mr. H. O. Gouge (contractor for waterworks), in the middle of King William Street, opposite the place where the Imperial Hotel now stands. Joining the Volunteer Cavalry in 1865, he had the honour of joining in the escort of the Duke of Edinburgh's carriage in 1867. He recalls the sensation caused by the robberies during a ball at Government House, in which the Duke's orderly and a well-known medico were implicated. The riot caused by the bad times following the terrible drought broke out about the same time, and he remembers the late Hon. John Colton (afterwards Sir John) chased across King William Street to the Treasury Buildings, which the crowd were threatening to attack.

"Mr. Solomon was foreman of the jury in the celebrated case, Towler v. Rounsevell. The latter had the contract for the erection of the telegraph poles on the overland telegraph line to Port Darwin, and sublet to the late Mr. Towler the contract to sink the holes. After hundreds of these had been sunk one of those rare monsoonal storms caused heavy floods, which filled the holes with silt. Mr. Towler claimed several thousands, but was awarded £1,500. The great boom in shares in Northern Territory gold mines in the early seventies caused no little commotion in the city. These shares rose in a few days from several shillings to £14, and many fortunes were made and lost on the Exchange. The collapse of the boom seriously damaged the reputation of the Northern Territory mines, and for many years thereafter no one would look at a proposition from that locality.

"In 1874, Mr. Solomon made a trip through Broken Hill to the Bourke on the Darling. He broke stones for gold on the Hill itself, little dreaming of the wealth beneath his feet. In 1884, at the time of the scare created by the Russian advance on Mew, Mr. Solomon was one of a group of cavalry camped at the Reedbeds, which controlled the coast from Henley to Marino in expectation of a hostile descent. In 1885 he joined in the mad rush to Kimberley with 5,000 men from all parts of Australia and New Zealand, and remembers many exciting episodes in connection therewith. Returning from storekeeping in 1894, Mr. Solomon purchased a seat on the Royal Exchange, and recounts many stirring details of the great boom in Western Australia gold mines. For 63 years he has been trustee of his father's estate, which includes valuable properties in Rosetta Terrace, Dorsetta Terrace, and Hindley Street. He married the late Miriam Solomon, daughte of M. A. J. Solomon, at one time lessee of the Victoria Theatre."

JUDAH MOSS SOLOMON

Mr. Judah Moss Solomon is referred to in "Representative Men of S.A." as among the most respectful and influential of the South Australian colonists. He came to S.A. from Sydney on the "Dorset," in April, 5th, 1840. In 1847 he joined his uncle, Emanuel Solomon, in business as auctioneers. The "Observer," for Saturday, September 24th, 1880, says in his obituary notice, that "Mr. Solomon was held in great estimation as a Knight of the Hammer." His reputation as such was second to none in the city, and he carried on his very successful business till 1854, when, his health somewhat failing, he went to London with his family, remaining there until 1857, in which year he returned to the colony. After the firm E. Solomon & Co. was dissolved Mr. J. M. Solomon was engaged in commercial pursuits on his own account. He was for many years identified with the public affairs of the colony in political and municipal matters. "20 years ago" the paper tells us "there was no more popular man than M. J. Solomon in the city, either in business or politics, and the same high and honorable principles which then characterised him, and the same energy and ability for administration which he then displayed attended his career to the last." He was born in London in 1818 and died in Adelaide in 1880 on August 29th.

From the minutes of the first meeting held in Temple Tavern, we know that Mr. J. M. Solomon was elected the first Chairman of the Committee, and the first President of the Jewish congregation. It was thanks to Mr. Solomon's great ability for leadership that the Jewish community passed successfully during his tenure of office, through its initial stages, and evolved into an influential body of the communal life of this State. Mr. Solomon is closely identified with some of the most important communal activities of Jewish life. It was under his Chairmanship that the old Jewish Synagogue was planned and built, the Sunday school eventually opened, and a Rabbi invited from abroad. In general Mr. Solomon was known amongst the Jewish people for his multifarious activi-

ties. The mantle of Mr. Solomon fell, upon his death, on the shoulders of his son, Mr. M. J. Solomon, who was connected for over 50 years with the Jewish communal life in this State.

Reference was made earlier to the great part which the Montefiores played in the commercial life of this State, and their pioneering activity in the mining industry.

Several other prominent Jewish business men were connected with the mining interest of this State. We find thus Mr. Emanuel Solomon a trustee of the Royal S.A. Mining Company, Mr. Philip Levi and Mr. Elizer Montefiore Levi were directors of the Adelaide Mining Company. The lastnamed person was a director of the Paringa Mining Company in the late forties.

The Mt. Remarkable Copper mine had amongst its directors the abovementioned gentlemen. Messrs. E. and J. M. Solomon were connected with the Royal Mining Co. in the years 1850-52. Messrs. E. Solomon and E. Levi were closely connected with the Burra Burra mine.

Because of their connexion with shipping and indenting, a number of Jewish settlers were prominent in the commercial life of Port Adelaide. Montague Phillipson, the father of N. E. Phillipson, was one of the foremost shipping agents in his time. He was one of the early settlers in this State. His brother, J. M. Phillipson arrived, on board the "Eden," as early as June, 1838. He is mentioned on the official list of landowners of the special survey at Boston Bay in the S.A. Gazette and Colonial Register for May 25th, 1839. Mr. J. M. Phillipson was a highly respected citizen and closely connected with the interest of the Jewish community from its very inception in 1848. He was one of the original members of the Adelaide Club which was founded in 1839. Mr. A. T. Saunders in his article on the Adelaide Club in the "Register" for February 19th, 1927, mentions Mr. Phillipson who was present at the first meeting of the Adelaide Club on 31st July, 1838.

Another prominent man in shipping was Mr. Solomon Mocatta. A member of a well-known London Jewish family, which was by marriage related to the Montefiores, he was one of the early Jewish settlers in this State. He established the shipbrokers firm of Mocatta and Gaffeney in Port Adelaide, where he resided for over 30 years. Mr. Mocatta was a very prominent member of the Adelaide Jewish congregation. He served on many occasions on the committee of the synagogue and, in 1857, he and Mr. B. Gollin were appointed officiating ministers to the Jewish community.

Mr. Benjamin Mendes Da Costa was another prominent member of the Jewish persuasion who was engaged in commerce in this city. B. M. De Costa is mentioned as early as 1841 in the Royal Almanac of S.A. as a merchant and his address is given in Hindley Street. A later issue of the same almanac in 1843 gives his address in Grenfell Street.

Mr. B. Da Costa's magnificent bequest of considerable property to St. Peter's College will be related elsewhere.

One of the earliest firms and among the leading businesses of this city was that of Charles Jacobs & Sons. Mr. Charles Jacobs commenced business as a general merchant in Gawler in 1846. He came to Adelaide in 1853 where the firm of Charles Jacobs and Sons was established. The Aldine History of S.A. refers to Mr. Charles Jacobs as "a very old and highly respected colonist" and that "the firm has increased to a very great extent owing to the enterprise and energy of Messrs. M .C. and N. C., J. and S. J. Jacobs, the sons of Mr. Charles Jacobs. The above firm is the largest importer of sugar in Australia, and also deals largely in tea and coffee." The firm had its head office in Melbourne and branches in Adelaide, Mauritius, Durban, Capetown. It was in this firm that Mr. S. J. Jacobs, a lawyer by training, commenced his business career. Mr. S. J. Jacobs, an old and well-known identity in the commercial, social and sporting life of this State, is still with us and will be referred to at some length in the later stages of this study.

No historical outline, short as it may be, can be complete without reference to the pioneering activity of the Jewish people in the commercial life of the country towns of this State. We shall refer, if only briefly, to the Victorsens in Clare and the Judells in Orroroo. I am indebted to Mrs. Westland of Glenelg for the following information:—"My grandfather, Mr. Julius Victorsen, arrived in Clare. S.A., in 1848, and started a drapery business there. My father, Louis Victorsen, was born on the boat "Ocean" coming from England. There were seven children. The business was started by Mr. Julius and carried on by his son, Mr. Louis Victorsen, and then Mr. Louis' son Mr. Julius, who continued it until last year."

Of more recent date is the business career of Leopold Judell of Orroroo. Mr. Judell was born in Altona, Holstein, Germany, in 1848. He came to S.A. in 1870 by the ship the "City of Adelaide." He began his business with the firm of Alexander Kauffman, another well-known Jewish business man of Truro. Mr. Judell joined the firm of Levine and Judell of Jamestown, and what may be termed the pioneer business of that town was established. The "Cyclopedia of S.A." speaks highly of the active part which Mr. Judell took in fostering the interest of town and district in every possible way. In 1880 Mr. Judell married the eldest daughter of the Hon. Maurice Salom of Adelaide.

We have referred above to the great pioneering activity of Nathaniel Edmund Phillipson and Philip Levi in the pastoral industry of the Far North and Northern Territory. Equally important was the commercial activity of some of the early Jewish settlers in this State who had great interests in those parts. Mr. Alexander Kauffman, who conducted a large wholesale importing business in Adelaide and many country centres in the 50's and 60's of the last century, opened a branch in Port Augusta to supply the Northern districts. The Aldine History of S.A. tells us that "the

travellers of Mr. Kauffman's firm went hundreds of miles into the interior and delivered goods in all back parts of this and the neighboring colonies."

Mr. A. Kauffmann was a very prominent business man in this State. He served, in the year 1888, on the Committee of the Adelaide Chamber of Commerce and took an active part in the communal life of the Hebrew congregation of Adelaide. He was a native of Germany and died in this city at the age of 74 years in 1901.

Mr. John Hains, a prominent early settler of Port Adelaide, spent some years in the Far North in the early 70's. He went to Pt. Darwin in 1872 in the barque "Farningham." The "Cyclopedia of S.A." recounts some exciting stories of his sojourn in the North-where he spent two years. In 1874 he returned to Port Adelaide and established a great business as a carrier and contractor.

Of a real pioneering nature and of great benefit to the Northern Territory proved to be the stay of Mr. V. L. Solomon, who was destined to play, in later years, a prominent part in the Parliamentary life of S.A. and the Commonwealth. Mr. V. L. Solomon and his brother, Moss Judah, who was connected for over 50 years with the Hebrew congregation and died in 1933 at the ripe age of 89 years, spent many years in Darwin as auctioneers and merchants. Mr. V. L. Solomon, later the Honorable, lived in the Northern Territory from 1873 to 1890.

The Hon. V. L. Solomon went for the first time to the Northern Territory, according to the "Observer" of October 24th, 1908, at the time the boom occurred, which was largely promoted, from Kapunda. "Inspired by visions of the possibilities which the country presented, Mr. Solomon joined a prospecting party and sailed for Pt. Darwin. Like hundreds of others he was doomed to disappointment and returned to Adelaide. Before long, however, he went back to the Territory and undertook the management of a business for his brother, Mr. M. J. Solomon. He later launched out on his own account and for many years was one of the leading men of Pt. Darwin. He became prominently identified with the destinies of that part of the Province as proprietor and editor of the Northern Territory Times and Gazette. As a journalist he wielded a facile pen in the course of advancing the interests of the North country. He took a pronounced stand against the wholesale immigration of Chinese and lectured throughout the colonies on what at one time threatened to become an alarming evil." Mr. J. J. Pascoe in the "History of Adelaide and Vicinity,' tells us "that Mr. V. L. Solomon brought the question of independence of the Northern Territory prominently before the public, and it was a fitting tribute to his energetic labours that he was returned as one of the first representatives of that electorate, which he has continued to represent." The Parliamentary career of Mr. V. L. Solomon will be dealt with elsewhere in this study.

JEWS IN MUNICIPAL AND PARLIAMENTARY LIFE OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

The part played by Jewish people in the municipal and Parliamentary life of this State has been very marked indeed. Four Mayors, six Members of Parliament, and a number of councillors in the City Council and in various town councils throughout the State have been of Hebrew persuasion and closely identified with the communal affairs of the Hebrew congregation.

The first Adelaide Mayor of Hebrew faith was John Lazar, who came to Adelaide from Sydney in 1840. We are giving below a record of Mr. Lazar's civic activities in this State and in New Zealand according to the Year Book of the Adelaide City Council for 1923.

MR. JOHN LAZAR.

"The fourth person to occupy the mayoral chair was Mr. John Lazar, who was born at Edinburgh, Scotland, on 1st December, 1801. He was married in London on 2nd November, 1825, and left England for Sydney, New South Wales, by the ship "Lady McNaughton," in 1836. During the voyage fever broke out in the vessel and 123 deaths resulted. Mr. Lazar lost three of his children by the fever. Three others had died previously in England. Four survived—Abraham, Samuel, Rachel and Victoria. On arrival in Sydney he was engaged in the theatrical profession, and from 1836 to 1851 leased and managed various theatres in Australia, including the old Victoria theatre in Gilles Arcade, off Currie Street. As an actor he played with the late Mr. George Coppin, who afterwards became a member of the Melbourne City Council. On leaving the stage he went into the jewellery business in Hindley Street in a shop situated where Messrs. Clutterbuck Bros.' premises now stand. In 1853 he was elected an alderman in the Adelaide City Council, and continued to hold that office until 1855, when he was selected by his colleagues to occupy the Mayoral Chair. He was again returned to the Chief Magistracy in 1856 and 1857, and in the following year became an Alderman once more. His retirement from the City Council occurred in 1859. After a residence in South Australia of 24 years Mr. Lazar left in 1863 for New Zealand and became Clerk of the Dunedin Town Board on 4th November of that year. In 1865 the Provincial Council dissolved the Town Board by ordinance and Commissioners were appointed in its stead on 17th April. Mr. Lazar received the appointment of Clerk to the Commissioners. On the 18th May following, the Provincial Council passed another ordinance

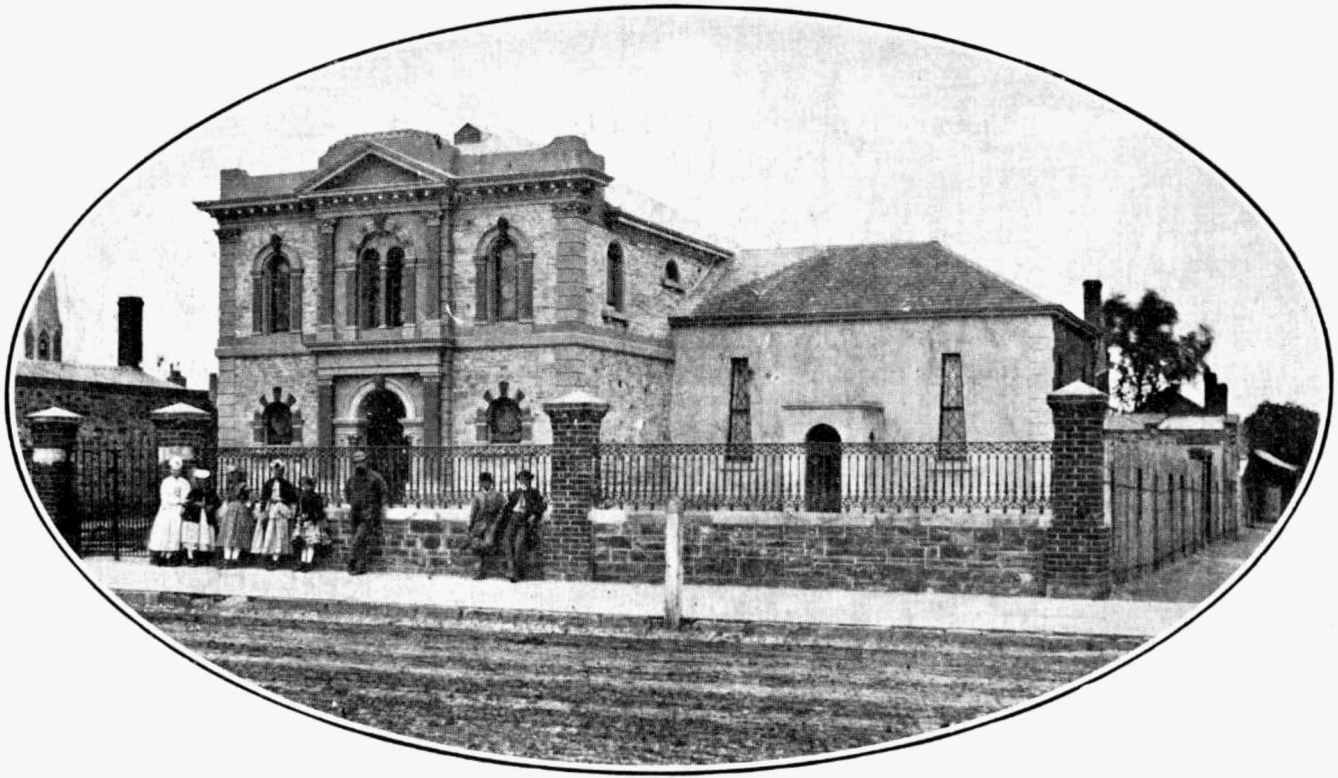
under which the inhabitants of the City of Dunedin were incorporated. The first meeting of the Dunedin Council took place on 5th August, 1865, and Mr. Lazar became Town Clerk. He continued in the position until 30th April, 1866, when he retired. The Council made him the recipient of a gratuity of £200. As further evidence of the esteem in which he was held, he received a public presentation from the citizens before his departure from Dunedin for Hokitika, a town on the western coast of the South Island. There he was made Town Clerk shortly after his arrival in 1866. In 1873 he was appointed County Treasurer and subsequently became Provincial Treasurer when the county gave way to provincialism. Shortly after the latter appointment he retired into private life. He was initiated as a Freemason in Sydney in 1838, and held the office of Provincial Deputy Grand Master of South Australia.

"In 1871 he was installed as Provincial District Grand Master of Westland, and held that office until his death on 7th June, 1879. He was a prominent member of the Jewish congregations in South Australia and New Zealand. Mr. Lazar's remains were interred in Hokitika cemetery, where a very handsome monument was erected on his grave by the Freemasons of Westland."

We have had many occasions to refer to John Lazar's connexion with the Adelaide Hebrew congregation. He was a foundation member of that congregation and was one among those who convened the memorable meeting of September 10th, 1848, for the purpose "of forming members of the Jewish persuasion into a body." He acted on many occasions as Reader to the congregation and was honoured with the reading of the "Kol-Nidrey" Prayer on the first occasion when the Day of Atonement was observed collectively by the newly formed members of the congregation in 1848.

Mr. John Lazar, next only to Mr. Emanuel and J. M. Solomon, was the most active member of the early Hebrew congregation, and was most prominent in the building of the synagogue. He was a member of the committee from its very formation and was President of the congregation in the years 1856/57. He was associated with all the communal affairs till his departure from this State. When he left, in 1863, for New Zealand, the Half-yearly General Meeting for the same year placed on record his great services to the community, and expressed its regret "because of the departure of one of the most useful members of the Adelaide Hebrew congregation."

The Hon. Judah Moss Solomon, to whose commercial activities and part played in Jewish communal life we have referred, above, was elected, in 1852, as Alderman for the city council. He left for London in 1854, and returned in 1857 to Adelaide. In December, 1869, he was elected Mayor of Adelaide and was returned unopposed in the following year. The Victoria Bridge was erected during his term of office. On the retirement of Mr. R. Ingleby, he acted as Coroner. In March, 1877, he became Chair-



Rundle Street in 1879, showing old Synagogue on right, and a new Synagogue then just completed on left.

man of the Destitute Board, which position he held until his death on 29th August, 1880. He was a great advocate of the boarding-out system and no part of his duties gave him more pleasure than seeing that the foster parents had proper regard for the welfare of the children. During his term of office as Mayor he originated the conference composed of the Mayors of various municipalities and Chairman of district councils who sat to consider the best means of dealing with nuisances over which the municipalities had no control. The outcome was the Public Health Act now in force.

He took an active part in the Parliamentary life of this State. Mr. J. M. Solomon was returned, in September 1858, to the House of Assembly for the City of Adelaide, which he represented till the end of 1859. After an interval of rather more than a year Mr. Solomon re-entered political life, this time in the Legislative Council, of which he was a member from March 1861 till July 1866. He was elected as one of the representatives for West Adelaide at the beginning of 1872 and sat there until the end of 1874.

Another prominent member in Parliament in the 60's was Mr. Emanuel Solomon who was elected in February, 1863, as a member for West Adelaide in conjunction with Mr. J. C. Verco, and served until the dissolution of the House at the end of 1864. In August, 1867, Mr. Solomon was returned to the Legislative Council but resigned his seat in 1871 in consequence of continued bad health.

Mr. M. L. Marks, a prominent man in Jewish life, was a Member of Parliament in 1857. He resigned at the end of 1858 on his visiting Europe.

Mr. Saul Solomon was elected to Parliament on March 1887. As a junior Member for East Torrens in the House of Assembly the "Observer" for March, 1889, speaks of him "as one of the prominent citizens of Adelaide. He was born in 1836 at Knightsbridge, England, and came to Victoria and resided at Bendigo and Ballarat. He came to Adelaide in 1859 where he became the Chairman of the Adelaide Arcade Company since its formation. He carried on an extensive photographic business in this city. Mr. Saul Solomon was elected an Alderman of this City in 1885 on the retirement of Mr. Holland.

The Hon. M. Salom, M.L.C., was one of the most prominent members of the S.A. Legislative Council. He was born in London in June, 1831. In 1846 he was articled to a London stockbroker, with whom he remained for three years. He then went to the Cape of Good Hope. He arrived in S.A. in 1852. Soon after he joined the auctioneering firm of Solomon and Company and later took over the business and carried on successfully until 1882, when he sold out to a syndicate of merchants. For many years he took an active part in public matters and was a member of the committee of the Chamber of Commerce and later acted as chairman of that body. Mr. Salom was a member of the first council for education from its inception until it was abolished. He was a Chairman of the House

Committee of the Adelaide Hospital and a member of the executive of several societies. He was elected to the Legislative Council in 1882—the election was under the old system when the whole colony voted as one constituency. Six members were required and out of fourteen candidates, and Mr. Salom was returned second on the poll with 8,115 votes. On the formation of the Downer Ministry, the Premier (later Sir J. W. Downer) asked Mr. Salom to accept the Chief Secretaryship, but he declined. The Hon. M. Salom has been president of the Hebrew Philanthropic Society for 20 years—he has also been president of the synagogue in the year 1874.

One of the most prominent Legislators in this State was the Hon. Vaiben Louis Solomon. He was born in Adelaide on 13th May, 1853, the son of Judah Moss Solomon. He was a member of Parliament of S.A., representing the Northern Territory from 1890 until 1901, when he was elected to the first Commonwealth Parliament, holding this seat until the election of 1903. He was a member of the Convention which framed the Commonwealth Constitution in 1897 and '98. In 1899 he led an attack which caused the overthrow of the Kingston Government and for a week, from November 30th to December 6th, he held the positions of Premier and Treasurer. He was again representing the Northern Territory from May 7th, 1905, till his death in Adelaide on October 20th, 1908. The "Observer" for October 21st, 1908, says that "Eloquent tributes were paid to Mr. Solomon's memory in the Assembly and Legislative Council and motions were carried adjourning both Houses for two hours on Wednesday to enable members to attend the funeral of the late Legislator."

Of more recent date are the civic activities of the late Sir Lewis Cohen and Alderman I. Isaacs. They both left a splendid record in that sphere and are to be remembered among the most outstanding Jews of the Adelaide community of later years.

Mr. Lewis Cohen, J.P. (later Sir Lewis), the son of the late Mr. Henry Cohen, was born at Liverpool, England, on 23rd December, 1849, and arrived in Sydney, N.S.W., three years later. His education began in Sydney, and, in 1863, his parents sent him to London to complete it. Afterwards he spent some years in Fiji, and came to Adelaide in 1876.

He entered the City Council in 1886 as Councillor for MacDonnell Ward, served in that capacity for three years, and on 1st December, 1889, was elected Mayor. This office he held for two years, at the end of which time he retired from the Council. In December, 1901, Mr. Cohen was again elected Mayor, and occupied the position until December, 1904, when he became an alderman. After two years' service in the latter office he retired from the Council once more. Re-elected to the Mayoralty in December 1909, he served for two years. In December 1911, he was elected an alderman, and continued in that position until December 1921, when he became Lord Mayor, having been returned unopposed. He was again elected civic head of the City without opposition in

December 1922. This was, therefore, Mr. Cohen's ninth term as Chief Magistrate.

In 1887 Mr. Cohen was returned to the House of Assembly for North Adelaide, which he represented until 1893. From 1902 to 1906 he represented Adelaide. He refused ministerial office in the Cockburn Government on the retirement of the late Hon. J. H. Howe. He was also offered the position of Agent-General for South Australia in London.

"In 1911 he was delegated by the Council to proceed to London officially to represent the City at the Coronation of King George V., and at the same time to appeal to the Imperial Government to grant a Lord Mayoralty for Adelaide. Although at the time unsuccessful, the honour was subsequently conferred on the City. Prior to Mr. Cohen's departure for London, a representative Committee selected by the citizens accorded him a public banquet in the Town Hall, at which over 300 persons attended.

On the death of King Edward VII., Mr. Cohen organised a public subscription for the purpose of erecting a National Statue to perpetuate the memory of the late Sovereign, and the most pleasing feature in connection with the appeal was the splendid response of the children of the State and private schools. The statue was unveiled by H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, during his visit to South Australia in July, 1920.

During his long service as a civic representative, Mr. Cohen took a prominent part in the establishment of many of the utilities of the City, the most notable of which was the woodblocking of King William Street and the mineral as phalting of Rundle and Hindley Streets. He was created Knight Bachelor in January, 1924, and died in June, 1933."

The Municipal Year Book for 1933 gives the following outline of Alderman I. Isaacs' life:—

"Alderman Isaac Isaacs was a native of Victoria, in which State he was born on 1st July, 1858. When he was a child his parents moved to Dunedin, New Zealand. After about 25 years' residence in New Zealand, he returned to Victoria, and was elected Treasurer by the combined friendly societies and other associations for the demonstration held to celebrate the late Queen Victoria's Jubilee in 1887.

"In 1889 he was elected Grand President for Australasia of the United Ancient Order of Druids. On his retirement from office he was presented with a Past Grand President's Collar, a diamond ring, a gold watch and chain, and a gold medal, in recognition of his ten years' continuous service on the Board of Directors. On leaving to settle in Adelaide in July, 1899, he was presented with an engrossed testimonial in acknowledgment of many services to the Society.

"In March, 1902, he was elected President of the Adelaide Branch of the A.N.A. and in March, 1906, he was re-elected Chief President of the Association in this State, for the third time, unopposed. Mr. Isaacs was a member of several other friendly so-

cieties, and in every instance has rendered useful and practical service. He was a Past President of the Adelaide Jewish Philanthropic Society, and was a member of the executive of the Adelaide Jewish Congregation. For a period of two years (1908-9) he was President of the Justices' Association of South Australia, an office which he occupied again in 1931-2. Mr. Isaacs was a Justice of the Peace for all States. Since 1913 he was Chairman of the Adelaide Branch and Adelaide District Committee of the Liberal Federation, which has lately become the Liberal and Country League. In the municipal life of Adelaide he established an excellent record. Elected to the Council for Gawler Ward in 1902, he was returned in 1907 unopposed as an Alderman. Mr. Isaacs retained this office until December, 1915, when he was elected Mayor of Adelaide. After two years in the chief magistracy of the City, he was elected unopposed as an Alderman, an office he retained till his death.

"His labours as representative of the Council on the Municipal Tramways Trust, and his official connexion with a wide circle of public and semi-public organisations, make a lengthy catalogue, and while it discloses a fine capacity for work—most of it of a purely honorary character—it shows also a catholicity of taste and tolerance of judgment that is altogether praiseworthy. He was Chairman of the Finance Committee of the City Council for the last twelve years, and also occupied the same Chair previously to becoming Mayor.

"For a number of years he was representative of the City and and Suburban Local Boards of Health on the Central Board of Health, and has also been a representative of the Adelaide Local Board of Health on the Metropolitan County Board under the Food and Drugs Act, and on the Metropolitan Infectious Diseases Hospital Board.

"It was in 1903 that Mr. Isaacs was initiated into Craft Masonry, in St. Andrew's Lodge, and in the year following was elected a lodge steward. He filled various offices with success, and in due course was installed worshipful master of the lodge. He was also a foundation member and past master of Southern Cross Masonic Lodge, in the progress of which he has taken a live interest. He died on 16th January, 1935, and was buried in the Jewish cemetery, West Terrace, Adelaide."

Sir Lewis Cohen and Mr. Isaacs were both very active members of the congregation. Sir Lewis was associated with the affairs of the community for a period of 50 years. He was President of the congregation in the years 1883/84. He was trustee to the synagogue and treasurer to the congregation for a number of years. The committee of the Hebrew congregation recorded their appreciation of Sir Lewis' services to the community on the occasion of his death which occurred in 1933.

The late Mr. Isaacs, a native of Victoria, took a keen interest in the local communal affairs. He was connected with many of its charitable institutions, and was President of the Jewish Philanthropic Society, the oldest Jewish institution in this State. Mr. Isaacs served for many years on the executive of the Hebrew con-

gregation. His death which occurred only last year was greatly deplored by the members of the Hebrew community.

Mr. Nathan Solomons, a prominent business man of Adelaide, was connected for many years with the municipal activities of Kensington and Norwood. He was councillor for Kent Ward for two years, from December 1916 to December 1918. Mr. N. Solomons was Mayor of Norwood in the years 1919/1920. He was responsible for obtaining a loan of £3,500 from the Commonwealth Government in 1920 for the employment of returned soldiers. This money was used for the plantation extending along Osmond Terrace, Norwood. He was Chairman of the Soldiers' Memorial Subcommittee from its inception until the completion and unveiling of the memorial by His Excellency the Governor in June 1923. Mr. Solomons was Alderman for seven years from December 1920 till his resignation in November 1927. Upon his resignation the following resolution was carried unanimously by the Council :—

"That the resignation be accepted with much regret and the Council placed on record in the minutes its very high appreciation of the unstinted effort and unswerving zeal with which Alderman Solomons has served this town as Mayor, Alderman and Councillor during the past 11 years, and further that the Council expressed the fervent hope that he may be spared for many years to enjoy good health, happiness and prosperity."

For many years Councillor Solomons was an enthusiastic worker in the interests of the Justices' Association Incorporated of South Australia. Mr. Solomons was President of the Association for the years 1917, 1929, 1930, and 1931. He attended as a delegate the first Federal Conference which was held in April 1914; he was delegate also to the subsequent conference. Mr. Solomons was appointed in 1916 a Justice of the Peace for South Australia, in 1917 for the states of Western Australia, Queensland and Victoria, and in 1929 of New South Wales and Tasmania.

On the 70th anniversary of his birth. Mr. Solomons was presented with an illuminated address and a photographic group of the members of the Justices' Association; high tribute was paid to him on his long association with the Council and to his occupancy of the Presidential Chair on several occasions.

Mr. N. Solomons, a leading business man in town, was appointed Chairman of Directors of The Greater Wondergraph Company Ltd. in 1921. In 1922 he was appointed Director of the Board of Control of the Adelaide Picture Theatres (operated by Union Theatres Ltd. and Greater Wondergraph Co., Ltd.). In 1929 he was appointed Director of the Union Theatres (South Australia) Ltd. He became Associated Director of Greater Union Theatres Ltd. in 1933. Mr. Solomons acted as Director of The Insurance Office of Australia Ltd. from 1927 to 1930, and he has been Director of the Yellow Cabs (S.A.) Ltd. from 1928.

A. C. Meyers, at present a Councillor of the Adelaide City Council, represents the Grey Ward, which had been represented for 16 years by his father, the late Alfred Meyers since 1890.

THE COMMUNITY AND COMMUNAL AFFAIRS—1870-1900.

The history of the Hebrew congregation of Adelaide from 1870 is inseparably linked up with the name of the late Mr. Moss Judah Solomon. Mr. M. J. Solomon, the son of the Hon. J. M. Solomon, M.P., Mayor of Adelaide, was born in Brisbane in 1843. He first became Treasurer of the Hebrew congregation in 1867, which position he occupied until 1869. He became President in the year 1870 and, up to the date of his death which occurred on 11th February, 1933, he occupied the office of President for a period totalling 35 years. Mr. M. J. Solomon was actively associated with the congregation for more than 60 years, as committee man, secretary, treasurer and president. Mr. M. J. Solomon continued thus the tradition of his father, the Hon. J. M. Solomon, who was amongst the founders of the Hebrew congregation and its first President.

It was during Mr. M. J. Solomon's tenure of office as President of the Hebrew congregation that a Private Act was passed by Parliament in 1881, known as the Synagogue Act, whereby all lands and hereditaments belonging to the Synagogue were vested in Trustees. We have mentioned earlier that the first Trustees of the Hebrew Synagogue were the original four members who purchased the land on which the synagogue was built from Mr. George Morphett on 11th December, 1848, namely, Messrs. Burnett Nathan, Morris Marks, Louis Joseph and Samuel Hart. After the deaths of Messrs. B. Nathan and S. Hart, and because of the fact that Messrs. Marks and Joseph ceased to reside in this Province, new trustees had to be appointed. Messrs. A. E. Cohen, Israel Simmons, I. Solomon and M. J. Solomon were appointed trustees on 1st July, 1868. The vacancy caused by the death of Mr. A. E. Cohen was filled by Mr. Solomon Saunders. In the Adelaide Synagogue Act the following four gentlemen are mentioned as trustees: Messrs. I. Simmons, I. Solomon, M. J. Solomon and S. Saunders. All the abovementioned were active members of the Jewish community and prominent in the business life of this State.

Mr. Israel Simmons was a well-known merchant engaged in the drapery trade. He conducted his business for many years at the corner of King William and Rundle Streets, known as the Beehive corner. One can see numerous pictures of Mr. Simmons' drapery shop occupying a prominent place in the albums of the old Adelaide shopping centre in the latter half of the last century. Mr. I. Solomon was closely connected with this great family of Emmanuel and J. M. Solomon, prominent in the commercial life of this city. Mr. Emmanuel's surviving son, Mr. J. S. Solomon, informs me that his father started in 1866 the Nimble Ninepence shop

in King William Street near the site of the Advertiser office. This shop which, was the forerunner of our more recent departmental stores, was conducted by Solomon Cousins with whom Mr. I. Solomon was connected in business.

Mr. S. Saunders was first associated with the Hebrew community as officiating minister to which position he was appointed in 1863, and later as Master to the Hebrew Sabbath School. Upon relinquishing his duties as minister and teacher Mr. S. Solomon became a business man. He was President of the Hebrew congregation in the years 1878-79, in 1891-94 and from 1905 to 1913. Other prominent members in the latter decades of the last century were Messrs. A. Abrahams, R. Raphael, B. Gollin, S. S. Henry, M. Brandon, Gabriel Bennett and the Hon. Maurice Salom.

Mr. A. Abrahams, a native of England, came out to Australia in 1850. He was connected in business with several insurance companies, and as mentioned earlier was the founder of the Executor. Trustee and Agency Company. Mr. Abrahams was one of the most prominent figures in Adelaide and has been closely identified with the cultural life of this city. He resided for over 20 years in the York hotel, and on the occasion of his death, which occurred in 1892, the obituary notice referred to him as "one of the most distinctive figures in Adelaide and a man most courteous in speech and courtly in manner." Mr. Abrahams was a very prominent member of the Hebrew congregation. He acted as President in the years 1857 and 1868 and was for many years treasurer to the congregation. A great Hebrew scholar, the late Mr. A. Abrahams officiated on many occasions as Reader and Minister prior to the arrival of Rabbi A. T. Boas. His memory is held in great esteem by Jews and Gentile alike.

Mr. Gabriel Bennett to whom reference was made before, was another old identity of the Adelaide Hebrew congregation. He acted on many occasions as treasurer and president of the Hebrew congregation. It was during Mr. G. Bennett's tenure of office as President that the new synagogue foundation stone was laid on July 7th, 1870.

Mr. Moses Brandon, a prominent business man of this city, engaged for many years in the boot trade, was President of the congregation as early as 1863, and later in 1875-76. He is still remembered among the older members of the community as a highly esteemed identity.

Mr. B. Gollin was one of the earliest Jewish settlers in this State. Mr. B. Gollin, together with Mr. S. Mocatta, were appointed acting ministers to the Hebrew congregation in 1857. Mr. Gollin's sons established the well-known firm of Messrs. Gollin and Company which has been in existence for over 60 years. Mr. Walter Gollin, one of the original founders of this firm. acted for some time as secretary to the Hebrew congregation, and was president in 1889.

Mr. Ralph Raphael, a well-known identity in the commercial and civil life of this city, was President of the Hebrew congregation in 1873.

The Hon. Maurice Salom to whose Parliamentary career reference was made earlier in this study, was one of the most prominent members of this community. He belonged to one of the oldest families of Sephardic Jews. His father was a merchant and planter in the West Indies, and he was a great grandson of the venerable Doctor of Divinity, Salomah Salom of Adrianople. and a descendant of the late Rabbi Abraham Salom of Catalonia, a writer of several dogmatic works. notably "The Habitation of Peace." written in 1430. Mr. M. Salom, later the Honorable, was born in London in 1831, and came out to Australia in 1852; he acted for many years as Treasurer to the Hebrew congregation and he was President in the year 1874.

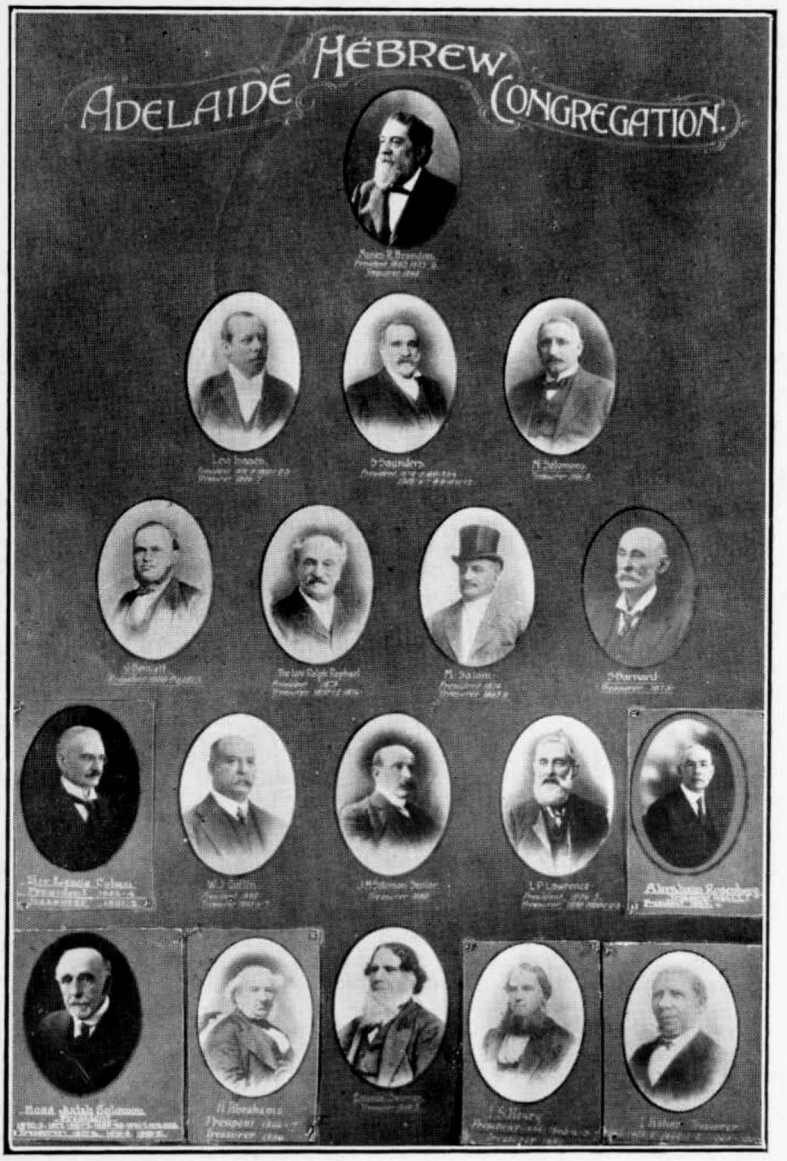
Mr. L. P. Lawrence, who was one of the best-known business men in this city, was a prominent member of the Hebrew congregation. Mr. Lawrence was held in high esteem in the commercial life of Adelaide, and was President of the Chamber of Commerce in the years 1889-90. Apart from his duties as treasurer to the Hebrew congregation, which post he filled for many years, Mr. L. P. Lawrence was President in the years 1904-5. Mentioning of the late Mr. L. P. Lawrence, whose death occured in 1923, bring the affairs of the congregation up to recent times. Before passing, however, to the history of the Hebrew congregation of more recent years, reference must be made to several communal institutions and to some important events in the life of the community in general.

We have mentioned earlier that the oldest institution in the congregation is The Adelaide Hebrew Philanthropic Society which was established on 12th June. 1852. for the purpose of relieving distressed families. It was founded by the late Hon. Emmanuel Solomon, R. Raphael, S. Lawrence and B. Nathan. Another admirable society with similar laudable but more extensive objects is the Adelaide Hebrew Ladies' Benevolent Society which was inaugurated in October, 1879. Mrs. S. H. Isaacs was its first President, and the late Mrs. Charles Jacobs its first Treasurer. Its purpose is to attend the sick, and it helps poor Jewish women and their children in times of distress.

The Adelaide Hebrew Benefit Society was established on 26th February, 1877. This society was initiated by S. Saunders, J.P., and J. Hyams, the former being its first President, and Lewis Cohen, M.P., later Sir Lewis, its first Treasurer.

The Adelaide Jewish Women's Guild, founded by Mrs. M. J. Solomon, was inaugurated in November, 1902. Its purpose being to assist the poor irrespective of the religious denominations, with food and clothing.

The last decade of the 19th century proved to be most eventful in the history of the Adelaide Hebrew congregation. From vital



PAST PRESIDENTS.

statistics given elsewhere in this study we know that the Jewish population reached its peak in the year 1891 when it numbered 840 souls, forming 0.26 per cent. of the total population.

Mr. Levi Isaacs, an active member of the committee of the Synagogue, was responsible for a number of alterations which were made in the Synagogue, and he proposed the building of shops in Rundle Street which since then have proved to be a real benefit and a great source of income to the community. We know from the minutes of the Committee meeting held on Sept. 2nd, 1894, "that Mr. L. Isaacs propounded a scheme to get an amended Act for the purpose of building shops on the property. .He produced plans drawn by Mr. E. Davies, showing an estimated cost of £2,500 for five shops, giving a profit of £375 per annum." It was resolved at the same meeting "that the proposal be placed on the agenda paper for the special meeting as a second alternative scheme, and also that power be asked to purchase a certain piece of land." The proposal of Mr. Levi Isaacs was brought before a special meeting held on Sunday, December 19th, 1895, of the trustees and the committee re building. Those present were Messrs. M. J. Solomon, who acted as President; J. Asher, L. Cohen, A. Myers, J. Daniels, and L. Isaacs, and the secretary, A. E. Solomon. The estimated cost was £2,500 for shops, £780 for alterations to the school, £150 architects's expenses, and £120 bill costs.

It was proposed that a general meeting be called for the purpose to empower to raise a mortgage on the Adelaide Synagogue property to the extent of £4,000. The special general meeting was held on the 19th day of January, 1896, when it was resolved:—

1. "That the trustees of the Adelaide Synagogue Property are hereby empowered to raise by mortgage of all that piece or parcel of land situated in Rundle Street, Adelaide, and known as the Adelaide Synagogue property, the sum of £4,000 for the following purposes, viz.:—

(a) "The payment of the cost, charges and expenses, of and incidental to the obtaining said Amending Act.

"The building and erection upon the said parcel of land of certain shops, buildings, and dwelling houses.

(c) "The addition to and alteration of the Synagogue and other buildings now erected upon the said parcel of land.

2. "That the plans already prepared for the erection of such shops buildings, and dwelling houses and for the addition to and alteration of the synagogue and other building be and the same are approved.

3. "That Isaac Asher be appointed as trustee in place of Solomon Saunders, who has resigned."

An inaugural meeting was held on Sunday, September 27th, 1896, to open the new building. Mr. M. J. Solomon was in the Chair and addresses were delivered by Mr. A. T. Boas and the Chairman. Mr. L. Isaacs proposed a vote of thanks to the Chairman. About 130 people were present at this gathering.

The account given here of the alterations made to the synagogue and the building of shops leaves no doubt that the credit is due to Mr. Levi Isaacs for one of the most important schemes in the history of the Adelaide Hebrew congregation. The community would indeed have been in a sorry plight had it not been for the foresight of this enterprising gentleman.

Mr. L. Isaacs was closely identified with many other important affairs of the community. One particular movement which he sponsored has to be placed on record.

At a meeting held on July 5th, 1896, Mr. L. Isaacs proposed "that letters be sent to all the Australian congregations re interchange of pulpits." This proposal was agreed to, after a discussion. We shall give an extract from a letter which was sent out by the Secretary, Mr. A. E. Solomon, to the congregations of Melbourne (Bourke Street, Albert Street, and St. Kilda synagogues), to Ballarat, Brisbane, Auckland, Christchurch, and Dunedin, as well as to the "Sydney Hebrew Times" and to the "Jewish Herald." The letter reads as follows:—

"The direction of the Adelaide Hebrew community have to ask your co-operation in bringing about an exchange of pulpits of the ministers of the various Australasian Jewish congregations. The advantages and benefits to be derived from this movement are so numerous and self-evident, it is not necessary to enter into details except to say that it would be the means of causing a Jewish religious revival that must have a beneficial effect upon each community."

The response from the various congregations was a warm one. The movement initiated by Mr. L. Isaacs of the Adelaide congregation was the forerunner of the Periodical Jewish Conference which was convened first by Mr. J. G. Cohen of Sydney in April, 1901. This movement proved to be in years to come of vital importance, not only to Adelaide Jewry, but to that of Australasia in general.

Mr. L. Isaacs, who was a very prominent member of the community during the 90's, became President of the congregation in 1898. He resigned this office in 1904 because of his departure from the State. The committee of the congregation placed on record his great services to the community, at a meeting held on November 1st, 1904. Mr. L. Isaacs, who left for Melbourne, made his mark in the communal life of Victorian Jewry. Mr. Gustav Isaacs, the surviving brother of the late Mr. L. Isaacs, who offered me his assistance so generously in the latter stages of this work, informs me that his brother became President of the Bourke Street Synagogue, in Melbourne, and was Chairman of the Hebrew Philanthropic Society there. As in his mother State, South Australia, Mr. Isaacs became prominent in the Jewish communal affairs in Victoria. His death, which occurred in October, 1913, in Melbourne, was a great loss to Australian Jewry.

Another important event in the 90's, was the passing of an Amendment Act in 1895 by Parliament of the Synagogue Act of 1881. It may be of interest to add that the original Act of 1881 was drafted by our esteemed co-religionist, Mr. S. J. Jacobs, of Glenelg, who was then a practising solicitor. According to the Amendment of 1895, Messrs. Lewis Cohen (later Sir Lewis) and Levi Isaacs were appointed trustees of the Synagogue in place of I. Simmons and Samuel Saunders. Mr. L. Isaacs resigned his office when he left for Victoria in 1904.

On Sunday, 20th June, 1897, the Adelaide Hebrew congregation celebrated the Diamond Jubilee of Queen Victoria. A Prayer-Choral Thanksgiving service was well attended by the members of the Jewish community.

Mr. M. Rosenthal, who was appointed second Reader and Shochet (Ritual killer) in 1890, is recorded to have discharged his duties to the entire satisfaction of the community.

No survey of the communal affairs of the last century could be complete without reference to the Hebrew Sabbath school. The school was one of the most flourishing institutions in the community. It is safe to say that the progress of the community could be judged by the attendance of the scholars and the interest taken in the school. The first reference to the Hebrew Sabbath school is made in the report of the Half-yearly General Meeting held on 23rd March, 1863. It reads as follows:—"The Committee believes the progress of the Sabbath School founded by Mr. S. M. Myers, the Reader, was such to be gratifying to every wellwisher of our holy faith." Mr. S. Myers was among the early ministers to the Hebrew congregation. Mr. S. J. Jacobs, one of the oldest surviving members of the community, recollects attending the school in the early 60's, when Mr. S. Myers was his master.

From a special general meeting held on 8th October, 1865, we read that a Board of Management was elected for the Sabbath school. Those elected were Messrs. S. Myers, B. Gollin, and G. Leon. Mr. S. Saunders, who acted from 1863 as minister to the community, was appointed master to the Sabbath school at a salary of £40 per annum.

The arrival of Rabbi A. T. Boas, in 1870, proved to be most beneficial to the school. He took a keen interest in it and acted on many occasions as headmaster and examiner. The late Rabbi was indeed a teacher by nature, and perhaps one of his most important services rendered to the community was in his capacity as master where he endeavoured to instil into the children the love of the Hebrew creed, admiration for Jewish history and respect for the customs and traditions. The Rev. A. T. Boas' prize in the Sabbath school commemorates his great activities in this field and keeps the memory of a great and loving teacher alive.

There are, unfortunately, no figures available as to the early attendance of the school. Mr. Gustav Isaacs, who attended the school in the early seventies recollects an attendance of something

in the vicinity of 70 to 80 scholars. Mr. Isaacs became in later years the secretary and then Chairman of the Sabbath School Board. From the committee meeting of the Sabbath school management held in 1879 we know that the teaching staff of the school numbered five lady and six men teachers, and that there were 11 classes which met on Saturdays and Sundays. The Management does not record the number of scholars; the Royal S.A. Almanac, however, gives the number as 76, which closely agrees with the figure given by Mr. Gustav Isaacs from memory. The first list of pupils is given in the Roll Book for the year 1887-88, when it contains the names of 126 children, attending 10 classes and 2 infant classes. The Board of Management of the Hebrew Sabbath school had among its members Mesdames S. Saunders and Schlank, and in later years Mesdames M. J. Solomon and Schulitz. This shows the great interest taken by the ladies in the progress of the school. It was, indeed, thanks to their keen interest that the Hebrew Sabbath school flourished in the decades 1880 and 1900.

The mentioning of these names brings to mind some more Jewish women prominent in the communal affairs in the last century. Their generous support and assistance in the building of the first synagogue as early as 1850 was very great indeed. It was, therefore, only fitting that, at the consecration of the synagogue, the following eloquent tribute was paid to them:—"Search history, both ancient and modern, look to public and domestic life, and everywhere you will find that wherever the genuine spirit of women presides, there will be peace, comfort and happiness. Individuals and society alike must yield to their charming influence." Two ladies outstanding for their work in the life of the community were Mesdames S. H. Isaacs and Charles Jacobs—they were the foundation members of the Adelaide Hebrew Benevolent Society which was inaugurated in October, 1879. Mrs. S. H. Isaacs was its first President and Mrs. Charles Jacobs its first Treasurer. Mrs. Charles Jacobs particularly was very prominent with her work for charitable institutions. She acted for many years on the Board of the Children's Hospital.

Mrs. Fanny Solomon, wife of Mr. M. J. Solomon, who was for many years President of the Hebrew congregation, was closely associated with various communal institutions. She founded the Jewish Ladies' Guild in 1902, and on the occasion of her death, which occurred in 1927, the annual report of the congregation places on record her great services rendered to various societies in the community. It is worth mentioning that the daughter of Mr. M. J. Solomon, Miss S. Solomon, was among the first ladies to take a degree in Science at the Adelaide University. The great interest taken by the ladies in the communal affairs of last century still goes on and to-day we have ladies taking an active part in various institutions of the community.



The Synagogue, showing Entrance from Synagogue Place.

JEWS IN SOCIAL AND CULTURAL LIFE OF THIS STATE.

It is perhaps fitting to commence this chapter on the part played by the Jewish people in the social and cultural life of this State with a quotation from The South Australian Register, for Saturday, 11th March, 1843. It reads as follows:—

"Perhaps to no one private individual is South Australia so much indebted as to Mr. Emmanuel Solomon. He has spent upward of £20,000 amongst us, and, on many occasions which we could name, he has promoted the interests of the Colony to the injury of his own private purse. It is to him that we are indebted for the establishment of a regular communication with the sister-Colony (maintained for many months at a great sacrifice), and that too, at a time when, without such intercourse, we should have stood in an unenviably isolated situation. He has been the patron of all our literary and philanthropic institutions, his public and private charities are notorious; and, if he has not built us a synagogue, he has built us a theatre, which is always readily and **gratuitously** offered for our public meetings and our Mechanics' Institute."

Mr. E. Solomon inscribed himself in the history of this State amongst its greatest benefactors. It would be by far too much to enumerate all his charitable deeds for the various religious denominations. The story of his benefaction for Solomontown, which is named after him, was only recently brought under the notice of the public by a correspondent of the Advertiser for November 27th, 1935. We know that Mr. Solomon reserved a section of land in the centre of Solomontown, referred to as "Church Circle" for religious purposes. Mr. Loyau, in "Representative Men of S.A.,' speaks of him as "a liberal supporter of his own church, who was never backward in donations to other denominations."

Mr. E. Solomon gave to Adelaide in 1840 the first Theatre which was the centre of Adelaide's social activities in the early forties.The S.A. Almanac for 1843 gives the following description of the theatre:—

"This is a large and neat pile of buildings in Gilles Arcade and is the property of Messrs. V. and E. Solomon. The theatre is the centre of the building, shops and dwelling houses surround it. The fittings are exceedingly neat and speak much of the taste and enterprise of the proprietors."

Many old-time celebrities appeared on its boards, included G. V. Brooks, Edward Sefton, Sir Charles and Lady Hare, Mr. and Mrs. Jackson and others. John Lazar, another leading star of those

days was brought over by Mr. Solomon from Sydney in the brig "Dorset."

Mr. Loyau tells us in the abovementioned book "that E. Solomon expended large sums of money without adequate return in the encouragement of the drama."

The story of the Old Colonists' festival celebrated in the form of a banquet at the Adelaide Town Hall on December 28th, 1871, given by Mr. Emmanuel Solomon, to celebrate the 35th anniversary of the colony, was told elsewhere in this study. We should like only to add that according to the "Register" for December 29th, 1871, amongst those present were "seated on the dais to the right and left to the Chairman, Mr. Emmanuel Solomon, were Sir John Morphett, Sir G. S. Kingston, Captain Hart, the Hon. Henry Ayers, and many others whose names will be indissolubly associated with the history of the early South Australian progress." The paper goes on to say "certainly never before have we seen gathered together in the colony so essentially representative an assembly. The gathering was eminently successful, and reflected credit alike upon its hospitable originator and upon those to whom he entrusted the arrangement of the details."

The name of this great benefactor is perpetuated in Solomontown, in Rosetta Terrace, named after his wife, and Dorsetta Terrace, named after the brig "Dorset," one of Mr. E. Solomon's vessels, which traded for many years between South Australia and New South Wales."

The mentioning of the Theatre brings to mind some other early Jewish settlers who were connected with it. Mr. Samuel Lazar, a son of John Lazar (the famous actor and Mayor of Adelaide) held the lease of the Theatre Royal for many years and was well-known in all the Australian colonies in the capacity of a theatrical lessee. "The Observer" of November 17th, 1883, tells us on the occasion of Mr. Samuel Lazar's death that "the deceased gentleman was of a very genial disposition and considered to be a most capable amateur actor, his particular line being comedy in which his strong humour found ample scope."

Mr. Pollack was in the latter decades of the last century well known as the Manager of the Theatre Royal.

Mr. J. M. Phillipson, a member of an old pioneering family, was a prominent man in the social life of this State. He was one of the founders of the old Adelaide Club. The well known writer on Early Adelaide, Mr. A. T. Saunders, says in the "Register" of February 19th, 1927, "that J. M. Phillipson was one of the original 61 members of the Adelaide Club which was founded on 4th August, 1838 at a meeting held on the Turf, now the Parkside hotel." The same authority continues "that the only surviving gentleman I know who is a son of a member of the original 1838 Club is Mr. Ernest Phillipson of Glenelg."

When the Adelaide Club was re-organised in 1863, Philip Levi was one of its three trustees. Mr. A. T. Saunders tells us, in the

same article, "the present Adelaide Club dates from the 2nd July, 1863. Mr. P. Levi, a well known old Adelaide identity was closely connected with this club from the very beginning. Mr. Levi and Mr. John Baker (later Sir John) took up £500 each in debentures out of a total of £2,150. The present site 70 x 130 feet on North Terrace was bought from Dr. Everard for £30 per foot. The first trustees in 1863 were Philip Levi, John Baker and G. Young. Philip Levi was a member of the committee for the same year."

Mr. Levi took a very keen interest in sport and was known as a patron of the turf.

Another man keenly interested in sport, notably racing, was Mr. Gabriel Bennett, who acted as secretary to the S.A.J.C. in 1873.

The Henriques, a family closely related to the Montefiores, were prominent in the commercial and social life of the city in the fifties. Mr. Moses Henriques was Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce in 1858, and acted for many years as Consul for Belgium. It may be of interest to add that Moses Henriques married Miss Emily Barrow Montefiore, according to the Jewish rites, and was entered in the Adelaide Hebrew community Register of February 28th. 1856.

The first Jewish Medical Practitioner registered by the Medical Board in S.A. was Dr. Daniel Baruh. He is first mentioned in 1851, and practised for many years in Inverackie, Yankalilla, and later in Adelaide. He was a prominent member of the community in the fifties and served for many years in the committee of the Hebrew congregation. Dr. Solomon Iffla is first mentioned in 1862 and referred to as a graduate from Glasgow University in 1844. Miss Edith Phillipson informs me that Dr. S. Iffla married a Miss Montefiore of Adelaide. He too, took a great part in the Jewish communal affairs.

Another prominent member of the community was G. Leon a chemist of Adelaide, his address is given in Young's Almanac for 1856 as 59 Hindley Street. Mr. G. Leon was a member of the first Board of Management of the Hebrew Sabbath school. The Register book for Deaths in the Hebrew community records the death of Dr. Stainsey, who was born in Germany, and died in Adelaide on November 12th, 1863. He was not, however, on the Register of the Medical Board for S.A.

Benjamin Mendes Da Costa was certainly one of the greatest benefactors of this State.

I am greatly indebted to Mr. Hague for the following information taken from the St. Peter's College Book for 1869:—

"On 8th March, 1869, a letter from Mr. John Hance was read informing the Governors of a bequest made by the late B. M. Da Costa of valuable property in S.A. The Governor's desire to convey to Miss Da Costa through Mr. Hance their grateful sense

of the munificence of her brother the late B. M. Da Costa in bequeathing to the school his property in S.A. after the decease of certain legatees. They believe that this noble legacy will enable the Governors materially to promote a sound religious and liberal education among the youth of that Province and secure a grateful remembrance of the name of Da Costa among future generations."

Newspaper cutting reads: —

"Further particulars re handsome legacy bequeathed to St. Peter's College by Mr. Da Costa, who was formerly engaged in mercantile pursuits in Grenfell Street, and left the colony in 1848 for England where he has since resided.

"The bequest is still more valuable than we are at first led to understand, although some time will probably elapse before the full benefits can be enjoyed by the college. Mr. Da Costa has by his will left the whole of his real and personal estate to an aged sister for use during her lifetime, and after her decease the income is to be divided among nine other relatives, most of whom are advanced in years. The provision is, however, made that all interests in his South Australian property shall go absolutely as each life falls into St. Peter's College Funds, and finally the freeholds with all improvements shall become the positive property of that institution. We may mention that, in addition to other freehold properties, there are fifteen country sections, and equal to six Adelaide Town Acres, some of which are now leased on which Messrs. Simpson & Son's Manufactory at the corner of Gawler Place and Grenfell Street is situated, with the adjoining allotment occupied by Messrs. Hunter, Stevenson & Co., and also the extensive frontage of land occupied by the block of buildings in Rundle Street from Mr. Debney's to Messrs. Mayfield & Son's premises. Possibly ten to twenty years may elapse before the full advantage of the ground rents and interest may be enjoyed by the College, but prior to the expiration of that period there will doubtless be some revenue and it may safely be surmised on good data that instead of the value of the bequest being what we formerly stated, equal to £1,000 per anum it will really be worth £20,000 in all. There are at least two reasons for congratulation in this case—that an old colonist should have bequeathed to the colony in which he resided a portion of the fortune there made; and that the bequest should have been made to an institution which, although mainly connected with the Church of England, has educated many of all creeds, and takes so important a position among the educational institutions of the Province and will be thus enabled to greatly extend the spheres of its operations. It would be a noble thing for some of our wealthy men of the same and other denominations to confer similar benefits during their lifetime but failing that, to make simple ample provision for permanently effecting good by not forgetting in their wills those benevolent, educational and religious organisations now formed or loudly called for, upon whose influence and working so much of the future weal of this young empire so largely depends."

Miss Louisa Da Costa, a sister of Benjamin Mendes, who died in England in February, 1898, and who by all accounts has never been out to S.A., left an estate valued at £7,624 for the benefit of the Adelaide public hospital. The Press of that day refers to her as "a member of these generous hearted persons, a sister of Benjamin M. Da Costa, who bequeathed a considerable property to St. Peter's College."

The Da Costa ward in the Adelaide Hospital perpetuates the memory of this great benefactress.

Mr. Burnet Nathan, one of the founders of the Hebrew congregation, was keenly interested in education. The Royal Almanac for 1846 informs us of a society which was formed "with the aim to offer a sound education to the children of individuals of every religious denomination." Mr. B. Nathan as one of the members of this society.

I am informed by Miss E. Phillipson, that her father, the late Mr. Montague Phillipson, was closely connected with St. Peter's College from its very foundation.

The association of Jewish people with matters pertaining to education in this State was very marked, indeed. in the person of the Hon. Maurice Salom. He was a Member of the First Council for Education from its very inception until it was abolished.

The history of the Adelaide Art Gallery is closely linked up with the name of Abraham Abrahms, one of the most prominent members of the early Jewish community and a great Hebrew scholar.

The "Observer" for April 9th, 1892, pays the following tribute to Mr. A. Abrahms for his great services rendered to the Adelaide Art Gallery:—

"In matters pertaining to art the citizens of Adelaide are under a great obligation to the late Mr. Abrahms. He was one of the original members of the Society of Arts and when the Public Library was separated from the Circulating Library Mr. Abraham Abrahms was elected by the S.A. Society of Arts to be a Member of the Board of Governors of the Public Library, Art Gallery and Museum to which office he was gazetted in July, 1884. He occupied the Chairmanship of the Board from November, 1888, till November, 1889, when Mr. J. M. Day succeeded him. The Board recognising his great acquaintances with art practically, gave him charge of the Art Gallery in which he took an absorbing interest. He took a prominent part in the arrangement of the pictures in connexion with the Jubilee Exhibition, and when the Art Gallery was first established his knowledge of the old masters proved to be of great service. In 1881 Mr. A. Abrahms presented to the National Art Gallery the beautiful Marine picture "Sunset, Penarth, North Wales," and in 1886 "Haides," a fine study of an Oriental female. In recognition of his disinterested labours for many years in the promotion of art in this colony he was in 1881 presented with a portrait of himself painted by Mr. J. A. Upton. "This portrait,"

the obituary notice tells us on the occasion of his death," which is an excellent likeness of the deceased gentleman, hangs in the Art Gallery where it still serve to remind future generations of colonists of one who has in an unostentatious way done good service to S.A." Mr. Abrahms was known in business life as the founder of the Executor, Trustee and Agency Co., S.A., on the lines of Dutch companies in operation in South Africa. He retained the position of Manager of this Company till the year before his death which occured in the year 1892. Mr. Abrahms is referred to "As one of the most distinctive figures in Adelaide, a man most courteous in speech and courtly in manner. He won the respect of all with whom he was brought in contact by his integrity and straightforwardness."

The Adelaide Art Gallery had in later years some of its ablest directors in the person of Mr. Henri Salman Van Raalte. Mr. Van Raalte was born in England of Dutch Jewish parentage. His father was a native of the village of Raalte on the Zuyder Zee, and was closely related to the great Dutch painter, Josef Israels. Mr. Van Raalte first arrived in Western Australia in 1910, and he acted as examiner for Western Australian University and Technical schools. He was an associate member of the Royal Society of Painters and Etchers, and had some of his exquisite work purchased by various Australian Art Galleries. Mr. Van Raalte was director of the Adelaide Art Gallery in the years 1921-25.

Mr. S. J. Jacobs is remembered in the academic life of this city for the great part which he played in establishing a Board for Commercial studies. We give below an excerpt from the Sydney Morning Herald, October 5th, 1904, in which the origin of this Board is traced:—

Higher Commercial Education.

"With the assistance of the Chamber of Commerce the Adelaide University has undertaken a most interesting and important experiment, none other than the attempt to train captains of industry. It is not an entire new idea. but the scheme possesses novel features in Australia. About two years ago Mr. S. J. Jacobs, who was then President of the Adelaide Chamber of Commerce became much impressed with the report of a lecture in connexion with the courses arranged for the teaching of machinery business, delivered by Sir Albert K. Rollitt, LL.D., D.C.L., M.P. (ex-President of the London Chamber of Commerce. and Chairman of its Commercial Education Committee). The subject of Sir Albert Rollitt's address. which was given in London on June 5th, 1902, was. "Chambers of Commerce and their functions including Commercial Education."

"While the Adelaide Chamber of Commerce led by Mr. Jacobs was considering the necessity for providing facilities for higher commercial education. the subject was co-incidentally receiving the attention of the University Council, which obtained from the United Kingdom the latest available information. The University

Council approached the Chamber of Commerce on the matter and the Vice-Chancellor, Dr. Barlow, attended and addressed the meeting of the latter body. As a result of the deliberation the University Council formulated a scheme of commercial education; and, in order to impart a better effect, the Council placed the Chairman and the Vice-Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce on the Board of Commercial Studies which was composed as follows:—

"Mr. J. R. Fowler, M.A., Chairman.
Mr. S. J. Jacobs. Vice-Chairman.
The Vice-Chancellor.
Professors: Bragg. Mitchell, Salmond.
Messrs. B. D. Colvin, M.A.
"W. H. Phillips,
J. Shiels,
J. A. Thomas,
W. Neill."

Mr. S. J. Jacobs was vice-president of the Board for Commercial studies for a period of 12 years, from 1903 till 1915. He was also prominently connected with the University. in the capacity of the Chairman of the Finance Committee, an office he held with distinction from 1905 till 1912.

The mention of Jewish association with the University life of this city brings to mind the magnificent bequest of £20,000 provided in the will of Mr. George Gollin of London, to be paid to the University as an endowment of the Chair of Economics. The "Advertiser" of 30th April, 1930, informs us that "at the last meeting of the Council of the University it was reported that letters had been received from Mr. George Gollin, a well-known merchant in London, stating that he had made provision in his will for the sum of £20,000 to be paid to the University for the abovementioned purpose. The money will come into the possession of the University after the death of Mrs. George Gollin." From a short biographical note in the "Advertiser," December 12th, 1930, we know that Mr. George Gollin was born in Adelaide on January 4th, 1860; he was the son of the late Bezaliel Gollin, one of the founders of the Adelaide Hebrew congregation. The reader will recollect from an early reference that the father of George Gollin acted as minister to the Hebrew congregation from 1857. His father, Mr. B. Gollin, died in 1874; his son W. J. Gollin, a brother of George, who founded later with him the firm Gollin & Company, was closely connected with the Jewish community in the seventies and eighties. Mr. W. J. Gollin was President of the congregation in 1889. Mr. George Gollin left for England, in 1902, where he still resides.

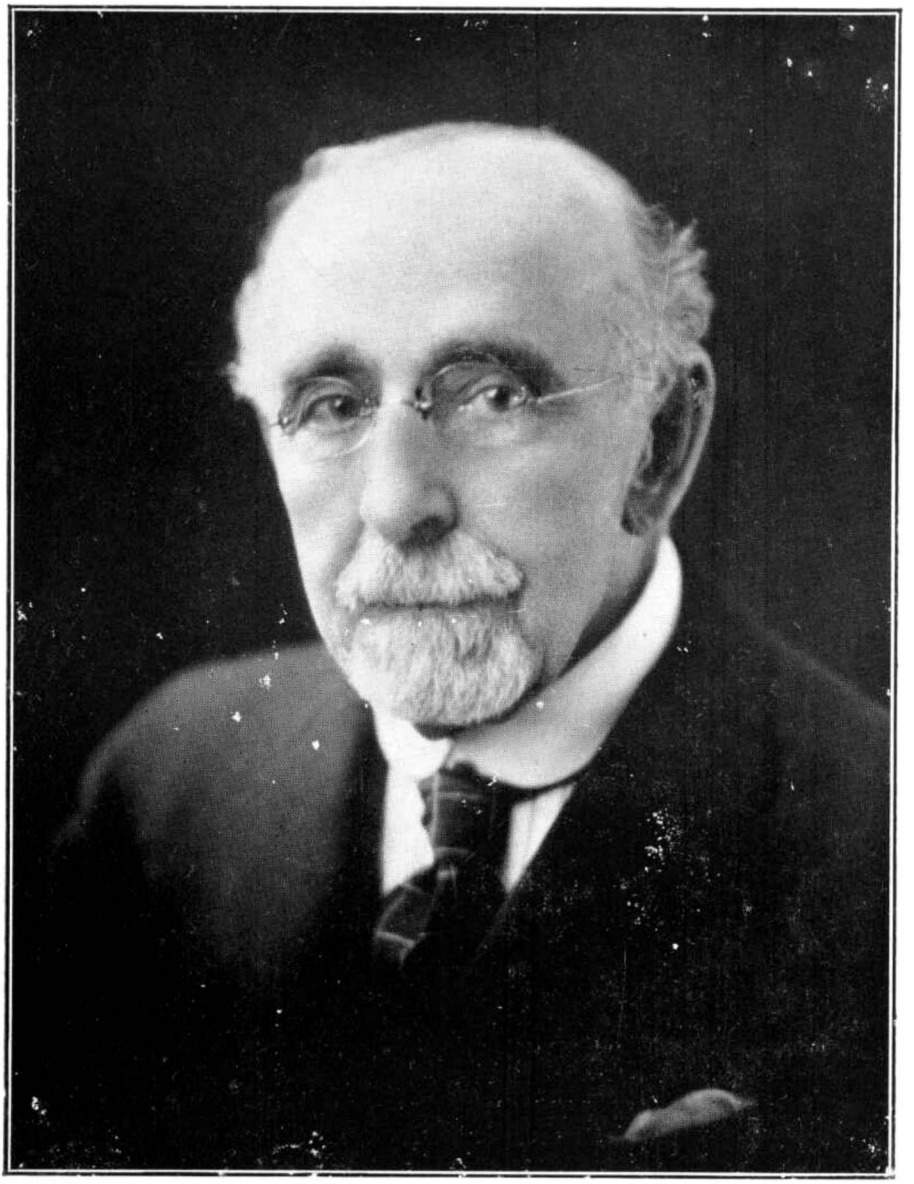
Several Jewish graduates of the University of Adelaide who attained great fame in the academic life of Australia and abroad deserve special mention. Mr. Isaac Herbert Boas, the son of the late Rabbi Boas, who graduated in Science in 1899, after a long career of teaching and lecturing in the University of

Perth, was appointed Chief of the Foreste Products Division of the Commonwealth Council for Scientific and Industrial Research. Mr. Boas, who is held in high esteem in the scientific spheres of Australia, represented the Council on numerous conferences abroad.

The brothers Jona, Jacob and Judah Leon, are two prominent graduates in science and medicine of the Adelaide University. They made their home in Melbourne where they are known among the leading medical practitioners of that city. Dr. J. L. Jona was lecturer in Physiology in the University of Melbourne and was Beit Fellow for Medical Research. He has numerous scientific publications to his credit, and acts as Honorary Surgeon to the Women's Hospital. Dr. L. Jona is to be remembered as the founder of the Students' Loan Fund, which proved very valuable to many students of Adelaide University. Another prominent graduate in medicine is A. J. Lewis, who took his M.D. degree here in 1931. After several years of research work in England and abroad he has been appointed Consulting Psycho-therapist, Hammersmith, Post-graduate Hospital.

In a series of articles published in the Adelaide press some years ago under the title "Captains of Industry," the article dealing with the distinguished commercial and social career of Mr. S. J. Jacobs commences with the following words:—"In the realm of South Australian commerce no man has attained higher altitudes than Mr. Samuel Joshua Jacobs, Chairman of Directors of the S.A. Brewing Co., Ltd. Business acumen and straightforward dealing have combined to make him one of the most popular leaders in commerce and sport that this State has had." Mr. S. J. Jacobs, the son of Charles and Elizabeth Jacobs, was born in Adelaide in 1853. We referred earlier to the fact that Mr. S J. Jacobs' parents, Mr. Charles Jacobs and Miss Elizabeth Joshua, were the first married Jewish couple recorded in the Register of the local Hebrew community. Their wedding took place in May, 1846, in the private house of Mr. Michael Joshua in Hindley Street. Mr. Jacobs' parents arrived in this State from Sydney on board the "Dorset" on April 5th, 1840. Mr. Charles Jacobs was the founder of the well known pioneering firm of Charles Jacobs and Sons, which was established in Gawler in 1846. Mr. S. J. Jacobs' father and his maternal grandfather, Mr. Michael Joshua, were among the founders of the Adelaide Hebrew congregation in 1848.

Mr. S. J. Jacobs' early educational studies were pursued in Adelaide, under the direction of Mr. J. L. Young. In 1871, he went to Geelong College, Victoria, and subsequently matriculated at the Melbourne University. He then entered upon the study of law, and five years later, having served his articles with a Melbourne firm of solicitors, was called to the Victorian Bar. Returning to Adelaide, in 1876, he was admitted to practise at the Bar of the Supreme Court of South Australia, and was continuously engaged at this profession until 1884, when he became associated with the firm of his father.



M. J. SOLOMON, Esq.

We shall refer, if only briefly, to some of Mr. S. J. Jacobs' numerous activities. He is now Chairman and Managing Director of the S.A. Brewing Co., Ltd., having been a director of that company since its establishment in 1887, and managing director since 1903. Mr. Jacobs is also Director of the Australian Salt Co., Ltd., which recently absorbed the Castle Salt Co-operative Co., Ltd. This was the pioneering company of the salt industry, having been promoted by Mr. S. J. Jacobs and Messrs. G. S. Fowler and Charles Warren upon their acquiring a patent for purification of the salt from the immense area of salt lakes in this State. He remained Chairman of Directors until its absorption by the Australian Salt Co. The present Company supplies 60 per cent. of the salt requirements of Australia. Mr. S. J. Jacobs is also Chairman of the local Board of Direction of the Sun Insurance Office, and is Chairman of the local Board of Directors of the Great Boulder Pty. Ltd.

He was prominently connected with the Adelaide Chamber of Commerce. He was President of that body in the years 1901-2. Mr. Jacobs had the great honour paid to him of elevation to the Presidential Chair of the Associated Chambers of Commerce of the Commonwealth of Australia, which office he held in 1903.

It was during his tenure of office as president of the Chamber of Commerce that he took steps towards the formation of a Board for Commercial studies at the Adelaide University.

He assisted, in 1917, in organising the Retail Grocers' Association and acted as President for seven years. On his retirement the Committee conferred on him the title of Honorary President in perpetuity.

Mr. Jacobs' great commercial ability proved invaluable on many occasions to this State. He is now Chairman of the commercial section of the State Advisory Council of Science and Agriculture.

Equally prominent is Mr. Jacobs' outstanding record in the social and sporting life of this State.

For many years he was vice-president and acted as Chairman of the S.P.C.A. He is also Chairman of the Advisory Board of the Travellers' Aid Society.

There are few more popular sportsmen in South Australia today than Mr. Jacobs. For 22 years, from 1906 to 1928, he was President of the S.A. Bowling Association. He was for 25 years Chairman of the Committee of the S.A. Tattersalls Club. Mr. Jacobs is now acting Chairman of the S.A.J.C. and is also the patron of the Amateur Sports Club. In recognition of his great social and sporting activities, this prominent citizen was appointed by the Government as a member of the Executive Committee to arrange the Centenary celebrations of this State, which take place this year.

It is a fitting tribute to a great citizen, the son of an early settler, who has been closely identified with the commercial and social life of this State for over half a century.

Jewish Women in Social Life.

We referred earlier in our work to the great part played by Jewish women in the social life of the community. Some of them were prominently connected with the public activities of this city. Mrs. S. J. Jacobs has been for a number of years connected with the Queen's Home Hospital, on the board of which she represents the Jewish Ladies' Guild. This important body made its presence felt in the social life of the State. The Guild rendered great service in times of distress during the War, and of recent years has been connected with many charitable and philanthropic functions.

Mrs. H. Solomon, a prominent social worker, is the President of the Jewish Ladies' Guild.

Any worthy appeal finds its warm support and active workers amongst the Adelaide Jewish women.

The Adelaide Branch of the National Council of Jewish women is a representative body which participates wholeheartedly, not only in Jewish social life, but, in that of the State in general. Mrs. N. Solomon, its active President, ably supported by an energetic committee of women, has been closely identified with the social life of this city. Mrs. P. Moss is another indefatigable worker in many social activities.

Mrs. H. J. Lipman is keenly interested in Child Welfare, and has done much valuable work for the Free Kindergarten movement in this city.

THE COMMUITY AND COMMUNAL AFFAIRS, 1900-14.

The turn of the century witnessed the passing away of many of the old identities of the Adelaide Hebrew congregation. Mr. M. J. Solomon, with a record of 30 years of communal activities behind him, who was destined to play such an important part in the history of the congregation in the new century is the link between the old and new generations of workers, who were to make their mark in communal life in years to come.

Mr. Herbert Solomon, B.A., LL.B., was appointed secretary to the Hebrew congregation in 1903, and held this office until 1912. The annual report for that year placed on record the high appreciation of the services rendered by Mr. Solomon during his term of office.

The years 1905-06 inscribed themselves tragically in the history of Russian Jewry, when a wave of pogroms and persecutions swept over many Jewish communities. The sorry plight of the persecuted Russian Jews reached the Adelaide community and from the annual report of the congregation for 1906 we know that a protest meeting was called and the fair amount of £284 was collected and forwarded to Lord Rothschild, the treasurer of the Russian Relief Fund. The references to the Russian outrages reads as follows:—"In November, 1905, the public were notified by cable of the intense and inhuman atrocities perpetrated on our poor co-religionists in Russia. Every Jewish congregation in the world as also all civilised nations were appalled at the outrages, and stood aghast at the fiendish barbarities inflicted upon our brethren. Your minister and President promptly moved in this matter and with the assistance of Mr. L. Cohen, M.P., and S. J. Jacobs, Esq., J.P., drew up, an appeal to the congregation in the first instance and then to the public. This appeal was fairly responded to by the congregation and our fellow citizens. Through the intercession of the President His Worship, the Mayor of Adelaide (Theo. Bruce, Esq.), called a citizens' meeting which was largely representative of all denominations. Resolutions of indignation and sympathy were unanimously passed, subscription lists were opened and we are pleased to add that the Daily Press materially assisted us in this lamentable occurrence. The very fair amount of £284/8/7 was collected and forwarded to Lord Rothschild, the treasurer of the Russian Relief Fund."

We should like to add that this is not the first time that the Adelaide community identified itself with the destinies of world Jewry and responded warmly to any appeal made to them. In the early fifties of last century, when the community was still in its infancy, the committee of the Synagogue and the members re-

sponded warmly to an appeal made by the chief Rabbi on behalf of the Jews in Palestine.

Many other appeals for the Jewish people in many parts of the world, like India, Damascus, Central Europe, notably Rumania and Russia, were warmly attended to. Adelaide Jewry displayed from its very inception a keen interest in Jewish national affairs. We should like to mention that the movement for the colonisation of Jews, known as I.C.A., was dealt with during the nineties of last century. We find a very interesting report by the illustrious Rabbi, A. T. Boas, who kept in constant touch with world Jewry on this matter.

The Executive Committee of this Colonisation movement which was comprised of Messrs. Claude Montefiore, Herbert Lousada, and A. Cohen, applied in 1900 to the congregation in Adelaide for information concerning the posibilities of colonising a hundred Jewish families from Central Europe in South Australia. The committee of the congregation decided to communicate with the Hon. V. L. Solomon, who was a prominent man in the political life of this State, asking him his advice on this matter. The Hon. gentleman replied in the negative. In view of the unemployment which prevailed in this State, and the matter was shelved.

It is important to add that the Adelaide Jewry responded warmly not only to Jewish appeals but to all urgent calls made by the community in general. In the very first years of the existence of the Jewish congregation money came forth to the help of the victims of bushfires, floods, earthquakes, famines and other disasters. The warm response in a true Hebrew charitable manner to the victims of the famine in China, in 1889, deserves special notice.

The "Chevra Kadusha," or Holy Brotherhood, an excellent institution, which fulfils praiseworthy duties towards the sick, dying and the dead, was founded in December, 1907, by the Rev. A. T. Boas and S. Saunders, J.P. Major J. Daniels as the honorary secretary and treasurer to this institution.

On Sunday, September 20th, 1908, the Adelaide congregation celebrated its Diamond Jubilee and Anniversary. The event was solemnized by a special thanksgiving choral service which was largely attended.

Rev. A. T. Boas completed 40 years' service as minister to this congregation on 13th February, 1910. The annual report for this year informs us "that the committee granted him two months' leave of absence during which he visited the eastern States and New Zealand. Prior to his leaving for this holiday a special thanksgiving service was held on Sunday, 13th February, which was largely attended. After the service the congregation met in the large schoolroom, where, after congratulatory speeches, Mr. Boas was presented with an illuminated framed address and a purse of sovereigns."

THE WAR AND AFTER.

From the Annual Report of the Adelaide Hebrew congregation of 24th March, 1918, we know that "the small community has responded most liberally to the numerous calls and about sixty of our youthful co-religionists have answered to the call of duty, representing about 10 per cent. of our community, and we have some consolation in the belief that we shall emerge from this furnace of pain and sorrow with loftier ideals." The terrible effects of the war were being felt by the Jewish members of the community. Upon news being received of the death of Messrs. Morris Hains and Elias Judell, who were killed in action, the following resolution was entered upon the minutes of the Annual Report for 1916: "That we the Executive of the Adelaide Hebrew congregation, desire to place on record a reverent tribute to the memory of our Australian heroes who have fallen at the Dardenelles, and particularly to Morris Hains and Elias Judell." The same report informs us of a Roll of Honour that was placed in the vestry upon which is inscribed the names of the Jews in South Australia who enlisted for service.

The terrible suffering and distress of the Jewish refugees from Russia, Poland, and Palestine, was brought under the notice of the committee of the Adelaide synagogue by a joint cable from Lord Swaything, the Chief Rabbi, Leopold de Rothschild, and the Haham, and immediate steps were taken to obtain funds to remit on their behalf. The report for the same year informs us "that a generous response followed from all sections of our community and substantial amounts have been sent and gratefully acknowledged."

The movement, which commenced in 1917 in the various European centres, for securing religious liberty and equal civil and political rights for Jews in every country where these rights were denied, was warmly responded to in this community. We have to place on record that the Adelaide congregation took the initiative in this matter by inviting the co-operation of other Jewish congregations in the Commonwealth. The Annual Report for 1917 informs us "that with the exception of the Sydney congregation no notice was taken by any other congregation. Subsequently, however, a letter was received from the Anglo-Jewish Association in Melbourne, desiring this congregation to be represented on a proposed deputation to the Prime Minister for the purpose of obtaining his asistance in bringing before any Peace Conference a condition that religious liberty and equal civil and political rights should be secured in every country where such rights are denied."

The office of secretary to the Hebrew congregation was filled

from 1915 by Mr. J. M. Senior. His predecessor, Mr. S. Abrahams, B.A., came out from England in 1913 to act as secretary and headmaster to the Sabbath School. He had, however, to relinquish his duties because of his severe illness.

The Rev. A. T. Boas was compelled to resign in 1918 owing to continued illness. The Annual Report for 1918 placed on record its profound regret that Mr. Boas had to resign, and the high appreciation of his valued services performed in the interest of Judaism and of this congregation extending over a period of nearly 50 years. The Rev. I. A. Bernstein, a native of Victoria, was appointed to the position of second Reader, Schochet and Sabbath school teacher in 1919. The most important event in the history of Adelaide Jewry soon after the war was the visit of the Very Rev. J. H. Hertz, the Chief Rabbi of the British Jews. This was the first occasion on which Australia has been visited by a Chief Rabbi. He was welcomed by the members of the congregation as befitting his high office, and the services at which he was present were attended by many of the congregation. Another distinguished visitor for the year 1920 was Mr. Israel Cohen, who came to this city representing the Jewish National movement—Zionism. This movement which experienced a great revival soon after the war found many adherents among the members of the community. A Zionist society was founded in this State and contact made with the Jewish National Fund, large sums of money collected for the purpose of redeeming land in Palestine. Mr. Cohen's mision was most successful and the congregation donated £100 to the Fund.

Mr. M. J. Solomon, who has been acting as President of this community continuously since 1914 expressed at the Annual Meeting of 1922 his great anxiety at the lack of interest in Jewish communal affairs. He made a special appeal to the meeting in the following words:—"I regret to think of the future when I may be incapacitated, that there is no one ready and willing to preserve that continuity of religious effort which in the past has raised our community to its present proud and honoured position in the eyes of our fellow citizens. I earnestly appeal to the gentlemen to whom I refer to prove their attachment to our holy faith by identifying themselves with the duties, devolving upon them as Jews and relieving me in my declining years of the position of President which I have held for a lengthy term."

This apathy in Jewish communal affairs was a matter of great concern to the late President and the members of the committee in subsequent years. It was particularly reflected in the diminished attendance of children in the Sabbath school when the number of students dropped in 1921 to 33. This decline was unfortunately still more accentuated in years to come, when there were only 25 scholars in the year 1933.

The death of Colonel Benjamin Solomon, which occurred in 1922, removed one of the oldest identities and one of the most interesting personalities in Adelaide Jewry.

Colonel Benjamin Solomon was born in Brisbane in November, 1844. He was the son of the Hon. Judah Moss Solomon, M.P., Mayor of Adelaide. Col. Solomon came to Adelaide at an early age, and finished his education at St. Peter's College. Leaving school he conducted a general agency and auctioneering business and then joined the State Civil Service as an officer of the Adelaide Local Court. Later he was transferred to the Land Tax Department where he became assessor and valuator, being also the valuator for the Probate Department and Government auctioneer. After being in the service for 34 years he retired in 1915, having reached the age of 75 years. Col. Solomon's official duties took him to all parts of the State, and, in the course of his travels, he valued many thousands of acres of land for taxation purposes and also settled thousands of appeals. He was also keenly interested in anything pertaining to the welfare of the Civil Service, and was a vice-president to the Civil Service Association, a founder of the Public Service Provident Fund, of which body he was Chairman for two years, and President of the Public Service Federal Council.

At the age of 16 years he began his long career as a military officer. In 1860 Mr. Benjamin Solomon joined a Battery of the Adelaide Field Artillery under Col. Torrens (the author of the Real Property Act). He quickly rose from the ranks and in 1887 he was made a commissioned officer; in 1878 he became captain, in 1882 major, and in 1897 Lieutenant Colonel. He retired from the Service in 1905 with the rank of Colonel. He held the volunteer officer's decoration, received from the hands of the King on his visit to Adelaide in 1900. For the greater part of the war, Col. Solomon carried out the onerous duties of Chief Censor in South Australia. After his retirement from the Civil Service he retained the position of Government Auctioneer. Col. Solomon took a great interest in sport. He acted for many years as starter and judge of the bicycle races, swimming meetings and other athletic gatherings. Col. Solomon was the organiser and Hon. Secretary of a military display held on the Adelaide Oval on the birthday of the Duke of Edinburgh, August 6th,1880.

Col. B. Solomon came of a family well known in this State and prominent in the social and political life. The Hon. V. L. Solomon, once Premier of this State and a Member of the House of Representatives, was a brother. Another brother was Mr. M. J. Solomon, who was for 35 years President of the Adelaide Hebrew congregation. Col. Solomon died in his 78th year.

The death of Rabbi A. T. Boas, which occurred in February, 1923, was greatly felt by the Adelaide community as a whole. The Press of the day gave great prominence to the biography of the late Rabbi. "The Rev. A. T. Boas" was born in Amsterdam in November, 1844, and was a son of a Rabbi renowned for his learning. He studied in the Theological Seminary in Amsterdam and at the age of 23 began his first work as a minister at South Hampton Synagogue. Three years later he was chosen by a committee

of London gentlemen acting under the authority of Dr. Nathan Adler, the father of the celebrated Chief Rabbi, to take charge of the Adelaide congregation. He arrived at the Semaphore by the sailing ship "Tamesa," after a passage of 86 days on February 13th, 1870, and had to walk to Port Adelaide to catch the train for the city. Rabbi Boas won the affection of his people and the esteem of all his fellow citiens. Of all who were present at Pt. Adelaide to receive him the only survivor states the Chronicle of February 24th, 1923, was the President of the Hebrew congregation, Mr. M. J. Solomon, since then deceased. Shortly after his arrival, Mr. Boas went to live with Mr. Gabriel Bennett, with whose family he remained until the time of his marriage. An exceedingly well read and cultured man, he was regarded as an authority in the study of Shakespeare and frequently lectured on the works of the great writer. Mr. Boas was frequently called on to lecture to the various literary societies in Adelaide in which he always took a great interest. Broad-minded and eager to help any denomination his interpretations of the various stories of the Old Testament were often used in the Christian Sunday schools. He was connected with many literary societies and was vice-president of the Shakespearian society. Mr. Boas married Miss Elizabeth Solomon, a daughter of Mr. Isaac Solomon, a well-known Adelaide merchant. In the obituary notice on the occasion of the Rabbi's death, he was described as a "valuable and public-spirited citizen and he enjoyed wholehearted esteem of the general public. Urbane and kind-hearted, always ready to help in good causes, cheerful and full of optimism, he won a prominent position in South Australia, and his death will be looked upon as a public loss."

It is recorded in the Minute book of 1923 that "the loss to the Jewish community is great, but the committee hopes that the Rabbi's life-long efforts will not have been in vain, and that they will be an incentive to those who remain to carry on the noble work by taking a greater interest in communal affairs."

The following is an extract from an appreciation written by Mr. G. Isaacs on the occasion of Rabbi Boas' death in the Hebrew Standard of Sydney on March 16th, 1923:—"In the passing of our revered Minister Emeritus, Rev. A. T. Boas, Adelaide Jewry, nay, Australian Jewry has lost one of its most noble representatives, one of its most noble sons. Mr. Boas was the first duly ordained minister of this Kehilah congregation. For just half a century he laboured zealously and unceasingly to keep brightly burning the lamp of Judaism in this State. The onerous duties of his office were carried out in a manner, leaving little if anything to be desired. In the general community he succeeded, by his ripe scholarship and genial manner, in commanding respect and esteem in the best circles, and, incidentally, did much to advance and improve the public esteem of our people."

Upon the resignation of Mr. J. M. Senior from the office of secretary to the congregation, Mr. I. Golovsky was appointed in

1922 to fill the vacancy. One can hardly over-estimate the great services which are being rendered by the Secretary who is closely identified not only with the affairs of the synagogue but with those of the community on the whole and its multifarious institutions.

The Rev. David Hirsch, B.A., a son of the late Dr. Hirsch of the London Jews College, was appointed in 1924 on the recommendation of the Chief Rabbi to the office of Minister of this congregation. The Reverend gentleman and his wife arrived in Adelaide on 9th September, 1923, and were officially welcomed in the evening by one of the largest Jewish audiences that has ever gathered within the presence of the synagogue. He was inducted into his new office on Friday evening, 12th September, 1924, by the President, Mr. M. J. Solomon and the Rev. I. A. Bernstein.

The arrival of the new minister proved to be most beneficial to Adelaide Jewry, and served as a stimulus and revival to Jewish communal life. We know from the Report of the Congregation for 1925 that "the work of the Sabbath school has been continued under the direction of the Headmaster, the Rev. D. Hirsch, and it is pleasing to know that even since the short time that has elapsed since his arrival the attendance has been doubled. An Advisory Committee consisting of Herbert Solomon, Esq., B.A., LL.B., Victor Cohen, Esq., H. J. Lipman, Esq., and R. E. Jacobs, Esq., with the Rev. D. Hirsch as Chairman has been formed for the purpose of supervising the Sabbath school. It is hoped that this new departure will revive interest in the school and tend to develop and improve the standard of Jewish education in this State."

Rev. I. A. Bernstein, who acted as second Reader to this community since 1919 resigned his position in 1924. The Rev. Elias Belfer, of the South Brisbane congregation, was appointed to the vacancy. He took up his new duties on 15th November for the same year.

The Rev. D. Hirsch, a conscientious teacher, who acted as headmaster was gravely concerned as to the future of the school. From his report on the Hebrew religious classes for 1927, we know "that in close conjunction with the synagogue executive, the School Education Committee made a personal canvas of the parents with children of school age. The result was encouraging in the extreme." This state of affairs inspired the Reverend gentleman to address the parents in the following words:—"I, therefore, appeal most earnestly to every father and mother in our congregation to make the greatest sacrifice of comfort and convenience, if necessary, and send or bring their children to the classes, so that they may be taught Judaism. If our roll decreases by ten each session, in three years there will be no school at all. This is the greatest tragedy which can befall any community." Fortunately for the community, the gloomy prophecy did not materialise. The scholars, which numbered 33 for that year, are gradually diminishing and the school is a matter for great concern to all

those who are interested in the future of Hebrew education in this State.

Mr. L. P. Lawrence, who died in 1923, was one of Adelaide's best known and most popular business men. He retired from active business in 1904. The obituary notices referred to him as "a man whose name was held in high esteem throughout the Commonwealth. He was the most genial of men and had a wide circle of friends who will deeply deplore his death." Mr. Lawrence was born in Dover and educated at Wanstall's Academy, Chatham, England. After leaving school he came to Australia with the view of making his way in the world and, having experienced the vicissitudes which often fell to the lot of the new arrivals in the early days, doing a little gold seeking without much success, he obtained employment in Melbourne, and gradually but surely made his way up the ladder of life. Mr. Lawrence came to Adelaide, in 1877, to manage the business of Feldheim, Jacobs & Co. He took an active interest not only in business matters, but also in charitable institutions and athletic sports associations. The prominence he gained in the commercial world may be gauged from the fact that in 1899, he was elected President to the Chamber of Commerce. Among the public positions he held was that of Commissioner for South Australia at the Centennial Exhibition in Melbourne, in 1880. He was connected with the Chamber of Manufactures for a considerable time, and was a member of the Committee for 23 years. He held the position of President from 1901 till 1903. He was past President of the Commercial Travellers' Association and past President of the Justices' Association, of which body he was a foundation member. He also devoted much time in the interest of philanthropic and sporting institutions. For over 30 years he was on the Board of Management of the Adelaide Children's Hospital and later he was a vice-president. Mr. Lawrence interested himself in the work of the Adelaide Benevolent and Strangers' Friend Society for many years, and since the death was the Honorary Treasurer. He was a member of the Committee of the Minda Home and of the St. John's Ambulance Association. As a supporter of athletics Mr. Lawrence occupied, among other positions, those of President of the S.A.Cyclists' Union, the North Adelaide Cricket Club, and the North Park Football Club, and the North Adelaide Baseball Club. He was a member of the Adelaide Bowling Club almost since its inception.

We referred early in our work to the late Mr. Lawrence's connexion with the Hebrew congregation. He was closely identified with the affairs of the Hebrew congregation, in the capacity of Honorary Treasurer. Mr. Lawrence was President of the Hebrew congregation for the years 1904-5. He died at the ripe age of 85 years, and was buried in the Jewish cemetery at West Terrace.

The general depression which began in 1928 made itself felt in the financial affairs of the Hebrew community. The following two years record great deficits in the Balance Sheet due to the

diminished returns from the rental of the shop property, and from the poor income of the subscribing members. The Report for 1931 gives a review of the financial position and of the causes which led to the resignation of the Rev. D. Hirsch in 1930. We are quoting below the report pertaining to this matter:—

"Soon after assuming office the financial position of the congregation was carefully scrutinized by the Executive, and it was found that the severe depression, which is prevalent throughout Australia, was having far from a salutory effect on the income of our institution. Hopes had been entertained that, at the expiration of the leases of the Rundle Street Buildings last October, the rents would be raised so as to increase our income; but owing to the depression our hopes did not materialise, and the shops were released at the same rental as previously. Expenditure was curtailed wherever possible, but in spite of rigid economy it was realised that unless the Officers' Salaries were reduced we would finish up with a deficit. The Executive wrote to the minister, Rev. D. Hirsch, asking him to accept a reduction in salary of £100 p.a. We regret that the Rev. gentleman could not see his way to do this, and gave six months' notice of the termination of his services. At a special general meeting of the congregation, held Sunday afternoon, 17th August, 1930, Rev. Hirsch's resignation was accepted with regret. He left for England in the same year, no re-appointment of a First Minister is contemplated until we are in a better financial position."

Rev. A. T. Belfer, second Reader to the community, is still filling the office of minister since the departure of Rev. Hirsch.

On going to press the appointment is announced of Rev. Louis Rubin-Zacks, M.A., of London, to the position of First Minister. He is a graduate of Jews College, London, and well recommended to fill the position of chief spiritual representative for the Adelaide Hebrew Congregation.

Mr. Fishel Phillips, who was a committeeman for many years and treasurer for the last 13 years, died in the same year. The report places on record his good work which the deceased treasurer had performed for the community. Mr. A. Rosenberg, a prominent member of the congregation was appointed to the position of honorary treasurer. Mr. A. Rosenberg, after filling the office of honorary treasurer for two years, became President of the congregation in 1933, upon the death of Mr. M. J. Solomon, which occurred on 11th February of that year.

The obituary notices of the day gave the following outline of the late President's life:—

"Mr. M. J. Solomon was born in Brisbane on June 15th, 1843. He came to Adelaide at the age of three, having sailed from Brisbane with his parents in his uncle's (Emmanuel Solomons) brig the "Dorset." The family lived in Stevens Place on the site now occupied by the warehouse of Messrs. Good, Toms & Co.; Mr. Solomon's father was the Hon. J. M. Solomon, once mayor of Adelaide;

the Hon. V. L. Solomon was a brother. In February, 1854, Mr. Solomon went to England with his father in the boat "Australia." He returned to South Australia in 1858 and resumed his studies in St. Peter's College. At the age of 17 he entered his father's auction business. He went to the Northern Territory in 1873 and established an auction business in Darwin. Mr. Solomon was a member of the first District Council established in the Northern Territory. After 14 months in Darwin he went to Batavia and Sourabaya to enquire into the possibility of establishing trade connexions. Returning to Adelaide Mr. Solomon went into business as an auctioneer and also traded largely in sugar and merchandise. Mr. M. J. Solomon was for many years Chairman of North Adelaide Institute, having succeeded the late Sir Charles Goode."

We have had many occasions to record through our work the magnificent services rendered by the late President, Mr. M. J. Solomon to the Adelaide Hebrew congregation for a period of over 60 years. The annual report of 1933 gives great prominence to his name, and pays him high tribute in the following words:—

"It is with profound regret that the Executive records the death of the President, the late Moss Judah Solomon, in his 89th year. Saturday evening, 11th February, closed a phenominal record which is possibly unique in the history of world Jewry. The late Mr. Solomon first became the treasurer in 1867, which position he occupied until 1869. He became President in the year 1870, and up to the date of his death had occupied that office for periods totalling 35 years, while for more than 50 years he was actively associated with the Congregation as Committeeman, Secretary, Treasurer or President. He took a very keen interest in communal affairs and right up to his death was a regular attendant to the synagogue. He was a capable Chairman and from 1914 up to the present day he guided the Jewish community through the troublesome times of the war and its aftermath. The community is much the poorer by the passing of this true and devout son of Israel."

Upon the appointment of Mr. A. Rosenberg to the office of President, Mr. N. Solomon became treasurer.

Mr. E. Belfer, who has been acting minister to the congregation since the departure of Rev. Hirsch, is ably assisted by Mr. L. Saunders, an active member of the community. The committee of the synagogue has recorded on many occasions its appreciation of the valuable services rendered by Mr. Saunders to the community whenever required. Mr. Saunders' keen interest and help given to the Sabbath school deserves special notice. Since the departure of Miss L. Boas, who had been acting as headmistress and Miss M. Rochlin, a teacher in the school, Rev. Belfer and Mr. Saunders have been teaching there.

The lamentable shrinkage of the attendance at weekly Divine Services is deplored time after time. The last general meeting of the members of the congregation expressed its hope that the incoming committee, with Dr. Leon Opit as President, "will re-

ceive the support and co-operation of members of the congregation by their attendance at the synagogue as often as possible."

Dr. Leon Opit, a graduate in medicine of Sydney University, is the President of the Hebrew congregation. He has been closely identified with the communal affairs ever since he came to live in Adelaide, having practised on Yorke's Peninsula for three years prior to settling here at his profession. Dr. Opit has served on the committee of the congregation for a number of years and taken keen interest in all the communal activities. He is ably assisted by a committee of energetic workers, comprised of Messrs. S. Gild, M. Bloustein, G. Gould, S. Shirtock, J. Barnett, the Treasurer, Mr. Rosenberg, and I. Golovsky, secretary, who enjoy the full confidence of the congregation that they will uphold with dignity the tradition of the Jewish community which inscribes itself so gloriously in the history of this State.

It was thanks to the President and the Committee of the Hebrew congregation that this work was written, in the hope that it will prove worthy as a record of splendid citizenship, on the occasion of the Centenary of this State, with which Jews have been connected since its inception.

VITAL STATISTICS.

The growth of the Jewish community has been very marked indeed. The first South Australian Statistical Returns for 1844 show that there were 25 professing Jews in the Colony. In March, 1846, they numbered 58; 48 of whom lived in South Adelaide. The Returns for 1847 record the first Jewish marriage (it is most probably that which was recorded in the Adelaide Hebrew Register as having taken place in May 1846).

The Returns for 1850 mention among the Places of Worship, one Hebrew synagogue, adapted to contain 250 people. The same for 1854 gives one synagogue containing 140 seats, with an average attendance of 30 (this however is somewhat doubtful in view of the fact that the Hebrew congregation had about 130 subscribing members for the same year).

The Returns for 1860 give the number of Jews to be 360, when they formed 0.30 per cent. of the total population. It is interesting to note that the Jewish people of this State reached in the Census of 1860 the highest percentage out of the total population. It never exceeded 0.30 per cent. of the total population.

We shall give the following returns:—The Census of 1871 gives the number of Jews as 435, when they formed 0.23 per cent. of the total population; for 1881—762 or 0.24 per cent. The decade 1871-1881 witnessed the greatest increase in the Jewish population, when it grew from 435 to 762, or a gain of 327, which means an increase of 75.17 per cent. of the Jewish people.

The following decade of 1881-91 records a further increase from 762 to 840 when they formed 0.26 per cent. of the total population. This numerical increase of 78 souls represents 10.24 per cent. in the total Jewish population. This figure of 840 souls was never exceeded numerically in this State, although, as pointed out before, the Returns for 1860, when there were 360 show that at that time they formed 0.30 per cent. of the total population.

The subsequent returns record a slow but steady decline. The figures for the Census 1901 stand at 786 or 0.24 per cent. This is a decrease of 54 souls, or a fall of 6.43 per cent. of the total Jewish population.

Although the decrease for 1911 is numerically small, falling off from 786 to 765, the Jewish population represented for that year 0.18 per cent. of the total. The drop of 21 represents a further loss of 2.67 per cent. to the Jews.

The return for 1921 recorded 743, representing 0.15 per cent. of the total population, and was followed by an almost alarming decrease in the last Census for 1933, when the Jewish people recorded declined to 528, forming 0.09 per cent. of the total population. This decline of 215 represents a fall of almost one-third of the total Jewish population previously recorded.

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RABBI A. T. BOAS.